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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Where Relief May Come For Higher Leadership Power Influences at Work

¶ **Hear!**—Close to the heart of humanity's fundamental problem, arrows of inspired logic speed from the lips of United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who speaks in the Cathedral of Aberdeen at a Scottish-American-Anglican church ceremony. To meet the apathy induced by materialistic pursuits, he recommends a reawakening of the "flame of faith and spiritual courage." Says he: "We must give our young men and women who are just coming of age something else to hope for than a short life of carrying a gun. . . . Certainly the peoples of the world do not want to fight each other. Their leaders say that they themselves do not want war unless they are forced into it. In such circumstances it should not be beyond the reach of human intelligence to prevent the disaster everyone seems to fear. I believe it can be done by the application of principles—by faith, by spiritual courage, by loyalty to right dealing and by the exercise of common sense."

¶ **When the array** of healing virtues are so attractive of themselves—and their non-use so inevitably leads to grief—it seems obvious that only the mesmerism of materialism need be broken to hasten the consummation desired—a reawakening of faith and spiritual courage. Each individual may do this for himself today. He'll see its effect on the world in ratio to the elevation of his own thought.

¶ **Leadership**—With vision to look above the arguments of human leadership and to acknowledge the infallible leadership of Principle, men find in the current conversations at Berchtesgaden no especial food for foreboding. The world says that upon Reichsführer Hitler's decision regarding the Czechoslovakia-Sudeten German problem rests the issue of peace or war. No human being of himself is that strong. Rather, on all of us largely rests the issue. It is the right of the human consciousness to accept or reject the idea of brute force as a controlling factor, and to accept the power of right reasoning. In ratio as men individually attune their thinking to the higher spiritual factors, the threats of war will lessen and the inevitable boon of peace will be hastened. Thus your thinking and mine enter the issue along with Hitler's—and the immutable power of the Infinite is never absent from the scene.

¶ **Influences**—Reichsführer Hitler —assailed in his mountain resort by a diversity of arguments from interested world powers, zealous ideologists, patriotic idealists and many other avenues of suggestion—is in no enviable position. Having set out to restore the Germanic peoples to their former prideful place, and finding justification for many of his acts in the injustices laid down by such documents as the Versailles Treaty, he must feel that conciliation may be misinterpreted as weakness, while aggression (in the light of democratic preparedness and growing unity, as well as on ethical grounds) would be folly. And so if any man needs recourse to a wisdom transcending the mere cleverness of diplomatic reasoning, that man is he. He especially needs poise in dealing with the Sudeten problem, as Konrad Henlein, leader of that minority in Czechoslovakia, returns for another talk, and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop arrives from Berlin with a report of recent conversations with the British Ambassador. It is widely assumed that the result of conversations resting on these visits will decide the course Germany will follow and chart the course which the Sudeten Germans may take.

¶ **Survey**—London, having clarified its position to Germany, leaves the task of decision to Reichsführer Hitler and turns to a survey of the general scene. It finds Italy, not unfriendly to the Czechs, washing its hands of central European affairs and concentrating on intervention in Spain. It finds France—grown restless with restrictions on its border in the light of Italian activities—loosening its vigilance on the smuggling of goods to the Spanish Government, although refusing "open" passage to munitions. France meanwhile struggles against the opposition of workers to extend the work-week, especially in the defense industries, and the Cabinet wrestles with the problem of healing the internal breach before the external threats gain encouragement.

¶ **Otherwheres** in the Old World eyes are on the Czech-German decision. Russia stands ready to aid the little democracy in case of a German assault. Rumania remains pro-Czech in its sympathies. Poland is an unknown quantity with a pro-German complex, and Hungary remains in a bargaining position, listening to offers from Germany on one side, the Little Entente on the other; while Yugoslavia, pro-French, pro-Entente, seems logically to likewise be pro-democratic. • Thus to talk of "balance of power" is to use a misnomer. There is no balance when loyalties teeter. But there is hope of balance when the basis is national moral responsibility.

Party Lines Ignored By President in Plea For 'Good Liberals'

President says he wouldn't object to election of Republican if he was running on liberal platform—He would scrap old party labels—Gives support to victors in California primary.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—President Roosevelt went farther than he has ever gone before today in cutting through party lines and in effect substituting the terms "liberal" and "conservative" for the standard designations of Democrat and Republican in the political vocabulary.

In a dramatic press conference, that seemed to unfold Mr. Roosevelt's attitude spontaneously as it went along, the President departed from ordinary White House conventions to authorize direct quotation of statement that "if there is a good liberal running on the Republican ticket I would not have the slightest objection to his election."

Mr. Roosevelt's outspokenness caused evident excitement in his secretarial entourage, and Stephen Early, the President's Secretary, at one point intervened in an apparent effort to stop the discussion, to Mr. Roosevelt's own amusement.

California Situation

As the questioning turned to the California situation, Mr. Roosevelt repeated his own dislike and opposition for the $30-a-week pension scheme backed there by Sheridan Downey, the Democratic Senatorial nominee who defeated Senator William G. McAdoo. On the other hand, President Roosevelt said there was no question of the liberalism of Mr. Downey and Culbert Olson, the Democratic nominee for Governor. He argued the pension scheme was a State matter, which California could accept or reject, and that its Senatorial candidate would have little to do with its result. The statement was interpreted as a White House indorsement of Mr. Downey and Mr. Olson, despite their support of the pension plan.

Stays on the Record

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was introduced by a question from a Detroit newspaperman asking if there were political significance in his decision not to go to Michigan to dedicate the new international bridge at Port Huron, Detroit newspapers have charged this meant Mr. Roosevelt conceded the defeat of Gov. Frank Murphy, running for re-election.

Mr. Roosevelt, who has been more and more outspoken since his return from his recent sea vacation, at this question threw back his head and declared the charge a "deliberate distortion of fact."

Asked by a hesitant reporter if

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Cardenas Opens Convention

LA REVOLUCION AGRARIA DA SUS FRUTOS:
LA LAGUNA.YUCATAN.MORELOS.LA LLAVE
REVOLUCIONARIOS DE MEXICO:
LA C.C.M. ESTA EN PIE DE
LA REACCION SOSTIENDO

Wide World

Cardenas and His Supporters

Above: President Cardenas of Mexico is pictured as he opened the National Peasant Convention on Aug. 28. President Cardenas is the central figure in the foreground above. At his right are Graciano Sanchez, President of the Peasants Confederation, and Gabino Vazquez, head of the Agrarian Department. At his left are Luis I. Rodriguez, President of the Party of the Mexican Revolution, and Deputy Leon Garcia. Below: A session of the National Peasant Convention.

British Approval Of Offer by Prague Conveyed to Hitler?

Survey of Europe finds majority of capitals in greater or less degree arrayed against Berlin.

Czechs hear that Henlein carried message from Runciman calling plan 'fair and just.'

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—With Czechoslovak-German autonomy dispute slowly clarifying, the moment is opportune to survey the wider European scene and see where other States stand in relation to the chief protagonists—Britain, France, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

What in particular is Poland's attitude? What is Russia's position? What roles are Italy, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and, not the least of all, Hungary playing?

Taking Italy first as a junior partner in the Berlin-Rome axis, it is understood that the Duce, while officially washing his hands of Central Europe, is against the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. The new Italian envoy in his formal speech when presenting his credentials at Prague yesterday expressed the hope that Czechoslovakia would "ever prosper."

Meanwhile, however, there is reason to believe that the Duce is taking advantage of the Sudeten crisis to intensify intervention in Spain. The British Charge d'Affaires, Sir Noel Charles, has now asked the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, twice for a satisfactory reply to allegations to this effect, and has again this week, as last, been put off with an enigmatic reply.

Delay on Rome Pact

The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the effect of the Italian attitude has been to dispose of any lingering desire on Premier Chamberlain's part to bring the Rome Pact into operation without waiting for a settlement in Spain. On the other hand, it is understood that the British Government is still urging France to keep the Spanish frontier sealed lest opening it should further complicate the Central European situation.

So far as can be ascertained, the French authorities, though they may have become slightly less vigilant against smuggling, are still refusing to allow open passage of munitions. However, foodstuffs, petrol, and raw materials used in making munitions appear to be passing across the border freely.

At the opposite side of Europe, all of the capitals, unlike Rome, are closely concerning themselves with the Czech-German issue. Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, it is reliably stated, has told Germany that the U. S. S. R. would implement all of its obligations to the Czechs in the event of a German attack.

Ever since May 21 there have been stories of Russian airplanes going across Rumania by night en route to Czechoslovakia. The stories are probably exaggerated, because it is unnecessary to send many planes at this stage. But some have undoubtedly gone. In any case, Rumania has no objection. Its policy is strongly pro-Czech and there has recently been growing up a coolness between Bucharest and Warsaw because Col.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 2—As Konrad Henlein, leader of the autonomy-demanding Sudeten Germans, conferred in Berchtesgaden with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, it became apparent that British backing has been given the Czech Government's latest compromise plan.

According to well-informed sources here, Herr Henlein, on the trip to Herr Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat, carried with him a message from Viscount Runciman characterizing the Czech autonomy compromise plan as a "fair and just" basis for negotiations.

[An official communiqué issued in Berchtesgaden following a second Hitler-Henlein meeting said that the talks were held "upon the wish of Lord Runciman," the British mediator in the Czech-German crisis.]

Contradictory Reports

Meanwhile, there are highly contradictory reports of the extent to which the Berchtesgaden conversations—the first of which included members of the German High Command—approved of the so-called "Plan Number Three" under which the Sudeten Germans would be granted a measure of cantonal autonomy patterned after the Swiss model.

If Herr Henlein returns here, as certain circles in Prague assume, with counter-proposals, then this must further protract negotiations. According to previous arrangements, the procedure which seemed probable was that Premier Milan Hodza would receive a delegation from the Sudeten German Party to whom he would hand officially the Government's new plans for settlement of the dispute. Unofficially, the Sudeten German Party has, of course, been kept informed through conversations of its representatives with President Beneš, Dr. Hodza, and Lord Runciman's mission.

If this plan is acceptable as a working basis for negotiations, then it was expected to be published in detail through an official pronouncement by President Beneš. This idea will certainly fall through if Herr Henlein brings back new proposals from Herr Hitler, since these have first to be examined by the Czechs.

Nuremburg Plan

It is added that should this attempt be unsuccessful, it is probable that a meeting of Herr Hitler and Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador to Berlin, would be arranged at the Nuremburg rally just before the Führer's speech on the Sudeten German problem.

Negotiations by leaders of the Czech Government with Lord Runciman and the Sudeten German Party representatives, and sessions both of the political committee of that party and of the parliamentary committee of six, however, continue here.

The new Italian Minister, Francesco Fransoni, yesterday presented his credentials to President Beneš and his reference to "cordial relations between Italy and Czechoslovakia" have not gone unnoticed in the press here.

Declarations by Bela Imredy, Hungarian Premier, to the English press representative on Sept. 1 that Hungary would certainly remain neutral in case of armed conflict and that economic co-operation with Germany would not lead to closer political co-operation, also are played up in the press here. His further remarks that Hungary is looking for free markets and is sending a delegation to London for this purpose are also interpreted as significant.

Report on British Unions Holds Up Pattern for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—A co-operative spirit coupled with restraint has produced a degree of harmony between employers and workers in Great Britain which is held up today as an object lesson to the United States by President Roosevelt's Commission on Industrial Relations, just back from an extensive investigation.

The report, in brief, argues there is minimum labor trouble in Great Britain because of universal collective bargaining; and attributes collective bargaining to public support and an attitude of mind.

The report gives the impression that many if not most of the bitter problems of labor relationships in America have been solved in Great Britain. They have been solved by a feeling that it is better all round and for everybody to settle differences by peaceful negotiations than by violence. But behind this is a deeper realization:

Collective bargaining in Great Britain is an all but universal fact. Long since, it appears, in Great Britain, labor has won this cardinal battle, and public opinion went over to the side of bargaining. Employers' Associations actually support strong unions, as it makes the task of enforcing agreements easier.

Read It, President Advises

These agreements do not rest on force, nor are they achieved by compulsory arbitration. They are reached generally by skilled negotiation, usually on an industry-wide basis, and their sanction is primarily moral force, achieved in a climate of public opinion sympathetic to collective bargaining.

In a brief introduction, the President said:

"This report ought to be read through. Unless this is done, discussions of the facts contained therein will be of little value. To me the most salient feature of it is the co-operative spirit, coupled with restraint, which is shown by those who represent both employers and employees in Great Britain. Collective bargaining is an accepted fact, and because of this the machinery which carries it out is functioning."

How did the British achieve this result? Primarily, the report would seem to indicate, by the process of trial and error through which the United States is now going. Nowhere in the report is there specific comparison between the British and American conditions.

Gradual Growth in England

The report, incidentally, is unanimous and is written by a distinguished group of seven men and two women, of whom the chairman is Gerald Swope, President of the General Electric Company. There are no direct recommendations, in accordance with a pledge of Mr. Roosevelt that the study was to be made entirely without reference to possible forthcoming changes in the Wagner Labor Act, under sharp attack by business.

But the report notes that originally it was war on the labor front, and that the big British trade associa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Tapped Wires Add New Link To State Case Against Hines

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—"Hello, Dick, can you let me have $500?"

"Yes, Jim."

Those two lines of a telephone conversation recorded at 8:38 a. m. on Sept. 28, 1933, brought to a crescendo the 15-day-old trial of James J. Hines, powerful Tammany District Leader, on the charge of furnishing protection for the policy racket of the late Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, gangster chief.

This telephone conversation obtained by Federal revenue agents while tracking Schultz is the paramount evidence of the trial presented so far. The "Jim" referred to is allegedly James J. Hines, the "Dick" is J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, Schultz lieutenant, and the "$500" is the amount the prosecution has charged Mr. Hines received weekly for protecting the policy racket.

The record of the telephone conversation testified to by detectives and Federal Agents who had tapped the Davis wire at 75 Central Park West (Endicott 2-5666) had a dramatic setting.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for Mr. Hines, had fought desperately to rule out evidence obtained by wire tapping, but Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, was fully prepared with court cases and legal citations.

Pecora's Ruling

Justice Ferdinand Pecora ruled that whatever the legality of evidence procured by wire tapping, it may be admitted if it is "intrinsically relative," and that ruling paved the most devastating testimony of the trial.

Key witnesses were Julius Salke, New York City detective, and John Saxon, Federal Internal Revenue Agent, both of whom were working for the Treasury Department, which was seeking to apprehend Schultz for income tax evasion.

Mr. Salke took the stand and testified that he was listening in on the wire at 8:38 a. m. on Sept. 28, 1933, and heard the following conversation, opened by a person outside calling

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Cardenas Defends Mexican Policies On Land Seizures

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 2 (AP)—President Cardenas in a major speech covering the whole range of his policies, informed a convening Congress here that the nation's agrarian program will be continued as the keystone of his program for a socialized state, despite American and British protests against the expropriations of land and property

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

This Changing World

Thirty on Thursday—New Pension Plan in California as Representative of a Force to Be Reckoned With—Creating Prosperity by Creating Money

By H. B. Elliston

The bigger-and-better pension movement in the United States is fast becoming a force to be reckoned with. It elected Senator Claude Pepper in Florida last spring. At the time most commentators felt that the New Deal was responsible, and Congress, which was then somewhat balky, jumped back into White House harness with alacrity. But for the Florida election, for instance, there would have been no Wages and Hours Bill. Without question the bigger-and-better pension movement was the decisive factor in the result of the Democratic primary in California. For the victor, Sheridan Downey, is the sponsor of the agitation for a $30-a-week pension for all Californians over 50.

The movement no longer follows a standard pattern. It differs with every state, though the Townsendites expect that one day the various pension groups will be fused in one big army pressing for $200 a month. The Townsendites have a right to be optimistic. Vital statistics are all in favor of their presumption. According to the population report of the National Resources Committee, the country is witnessing a rapid increase in the proportion of elderly people. In 1930, those of 65 and over constituted only one-nineteenth of the population; in 1980 they will be one-seventh, a rise in absolute figures from 6,600,000 to 22,100,000. Here is a sizable group out of which to swell the bigger-and-better pension army. In the Townsend movement, moreover, must be counted many younger people, who find it a way to saddle on the State the financial responsibility of looking after their elders.

However, vital statistics alone are not responsible for the importance of the bigger-and-better pension movement. It has been nurtured by all those New Dealers from the President down who have been preaching since 1933 that more money in the pocket means more prosperity. Within limits the idea is valid. But in the President's underconsumptionist speeches, so far as my researches go, no limitation is mentioned. Flat and unqualified is the Presidential thesis and its application in New Deal legislation that more money income is the route to more economic well-being.

It is true that in the speech commemorating the third anniversary of the Social Security Act, Mr. Roosevelt inferentially assailed the California scheme as "fantastic" and as "a short cut to Utopia." But the California scheme could with reason claim the parentage of the New Deal. So does a half-truth become a reductio ad absurdum, even a boomerang. For this reason I have come to the conclusion that half-truths are more dangerous than fallacies.

In the past this writer has subjected to economic analysis both the Townsend Plan and the stamp dollar which are combined in the new California plan. Here I shall appeal to logic to show why the thesis of "more money makes more prosperity" is a half-truth. If the criterion of prosperity lies only in money, why should there be any limit to the amount of money to be distributed? If $30 a week will make for prosperity why shouldn't $300 make for more prosperity? I suspect that some of the adherents of the California plan might inadvertently reply, "Because the State couldn't afford $300." Such a reply, however, would introduce other criteria in determining the original question of what constitutes prosperity.

These other criteria have to do with many factors besides money. One is the productive capacity of California in supplying the swollen wants of a population which under this system would, it is estimated, amount to $65,780,000,000. Could the Golden State or its population supply these swollen wants?

I know that the state is rich and the people industrious but the annual sales of all California business were only $11,791,000,000, when last reported. This is about a sixth of the total turnover to be expected when 50-year-olders are given $30 every Thursday. In order to boost sales sixfold, it does not seem to me either that the necessary wealth is in California in potential, or even that Californians would sweat night and day to try to exploit it.

As a matter of fact, this very plan would reduce the ability of Californians to realize it. For the $30 per week would undoubtedly put hundreds of thousands of workers in retirement. That is the object of the plan. And yet, ironically enough, the plan is feasible only if California and Californians can generate the necessary work with which to meet the swollen money demand for it. Aladdin's lamp requires to be rubbed with something more than money in order to yield goods and services. Money is merely the medium for exchanging goods and services which have to be produced in factories, on farms, in all the establishments that cater to the countless other economic requirements of Californians. The key to increasing prosperity is more production of the things that money will buy, not money itself.

NOTE: This column will be suspended while Mr. Elliston is on vacation.

Kennedy Urges Renewed Faith And Courage to Prevent War

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Sept. 2 (AP)—A plea for renewal of faith and spiritual courage in the world was made today by United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy at a Scottish-American-Anglican Church ceremony at the Cathedral of Aberdeen.

"It appears to me," he said, "that we have come to a point where spiritual values have so declined in men that incentive is disappearing.

"We must reawaken the flame of faith and spiritual courage which has always enheartened men of right vision in the world's history."

The Ambassador laid the cornerstone of a memorial to Bishop Samuel Seabury, who was born Nov. 30, 1729, in Ledyard, Conn., and was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut Nov. 14, 1784, in Aberdeen. The ceremony at St. Andrew's Cathedral of the Scottish Episcopal Church marked the bond between the Scottish Episcopal Church and the American Episcopal Church, dating from that time.

The memorial is an extension and enlargement of St. Andrew's. Money for it was raised in the United States.

Referring to concern over war in the world, Mr. Kennedy declared:

"We must give our young men and women who are just coming of age something else to hope for than a short life of carrying a gun.

"Certainly the peoples of the world do not want to fight each other. Their leaders say that they themselves do not want war unless they are forced into it.

"In such circumstances it should not be beyond the reach of human intelligence to prevent the disaster everyone seems to fear.

"I believe it can be done by the application of principles we have been discussing—by faith, by spiritual courage, by loyalty to right dealing, and by the exercise of common sense."

"One of the main—perhaps the main—pillar of the edifice of democracy is the freedom of worship," Mr. Kennedy continued.

In certain parts of the world, he said, the profession and practice of religion are being called a political offense.

"Men and women are being deprived of their natural-born citizenship. They are being thrown out of the land of their nativity because they profess a certain religion which political authorities have decided to uproot.

"Indeed, many who do not profess a forbidden religion but whose ancestors did are being treated with equal rigor."

In other parts of the world, the Envoy went on, an attempt is being made to eliminate all religion as a factor in human life.

"We are celebrating an outstanding example of freedom of religious worship, and I know all we want to see is more of it in our own countries as time goes on," he declared.

Race of Robert E. Lee and Natchez To Be Re-enacted on the Mississippi

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2 (AP)—A river boat race with all the color and frills of the historic speed battle between the famous Robert E. Lee and the Natchez in 1872 is to be staged over the same course, New Orleans-to-St. Louis, early next spring.

It will be for a $10,000 purse and an effort to smash the Robert E. Lee's record of 90 hours and 20 minutes. The distance is 1,154 miles.

The contest will put the fastest steamer on the Mississippi River, the City of St. Louis, against the fastest river boat on the Pacific Coast, Delta Queen, pride of the Stockton-San Francisco run.

All this became known today when Commodore Edward C. Koenig, owner of the City of St. Louis, announced his challenge had been accepted by the Delta Queen owners of Stockton, Calif.

The City of St. Louis, fabricated here in 1907 from Pittsburgh steel, is a coal-burner and will attempt to show her heels to the youthful Delta Queen, an oil burner fabricated in Scotland.

"Steamboat Roun' de Bend": Editorial Page.

The Monitor Index

Friday, Sept. 2, 1938

Around the World by Air, No. 33	3
Traveltalks	4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
Sports Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Abundance [With German Translation]	
Boston Events	9
Weather	9
Boston and New England News	9-10
The Monitor Views the News	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Rhode Island Letter	10
Real Estate Column	10
Radio Timetable	10
Financial Page	11-12-13
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

President's Purge Hits Copy Desks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Use of the word "purge" to describe his drive against "yes, but" New Dealers today was traced by President Roosevelt back to the newspaper copy desk.

Headline writers, he said, adopted the word because it was short. He considers the term extremely immature.

Republican opponents of the President have made much of the term. Last week at the Republican Cornfield Conference in Indiana, Chairman John Hamilton described "purge" as a "Russian technique" and deplored its use in a democratic country.

In the Boston Section:

Drastic legislative changes seen ahead.

Life on the picket line has its moments.

Fall foods await market-bound housewives.

Fair skies promised thousands for long week end.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Survey of European Capitals Finds Array Against Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, has seemed to be "too pro-German."

Polish Complications

On Wednesday, however, Antoni Jazdzewski, Polish Chargé d'Affaires, called Viscount Halifax and British circles now feel that Poland would, in case of an emergency, follow the lead of western democracies, provided that did not involve being asked to allow Russian troops to pass through Poland.

Poland in the past few years has been ardently courted by Germany and Colonel Beck's refusal to support the Reich during the Czech-German crisis on May 21 is understood to have caused great resentment in Wilhelmstrasse. Since then, the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, has been redoubling his efforts to establish Germany in Poland's good graces.

Seeks League Seat

Adolf von Moltke, the Reich's Ambassador at Warsaw, visited Colonel Beck yesterday in the hope of persuading him to support Germany in the present international crisis. There are excellent reasons for believing that he failed. Indeed, it is stated on first rate authority that Poland in response to a British request will not withdraw its candidature for a League of Nations Council seat next week as at one time it had contemplated doing.

Historically Poland has no more cause to feel certain of German diplomatic aid than that of Russia. The Polish State owes its existence to the Allies. There are fundamental issues dividing the Poles and Germans including Danzig, the Polish Corridor, and Upper Silesia where there is a German minority of nearly 1,000,000. All close observers, who have had an opportunity of meeting Colonel Beck and visiting Poland agree that compared to these vital questions, the points of common interest which appear to bind the two countries are only superficial and temporary.

The last time that Colonel Beck was in London he declared that the Czech-Polish dispute over Teschen "is not of an international character." Recently he took the Franco-Polish Pact out of cold storage and refurbished it slightly. The Polish Government also accepted French money for rearmament. Thus there are many signs in addition to the cautious attitude of last May which go to show that Poland is not in the German camp.

The Poles know that if Germany swallowed Czechoslovakia it would next want the corridor and Silesia. So if the western democracies went to Czechoslovakia's help, Poland would too, Polish diplomats declare. Otherwise Poland might try to strengthen itself by occupying Teschen and seeking to establish a common frontier with Hungary across Slovakia.

But the Poles say that this would be only in order to make the best of a bad job. They were partitioned themselves for 150 years and they do not want to be parties to a fresh partition of Czechoslovakia.

Swayed by Britain

Thus the Poles are supremely eager to get close to England. They are suspicious of the Russo-Czech pacts because they remember the Russians in their partition days. They are apprehensive of Germany for the same reason. They like the French but they do not rely on France's ability to help them against Germany.

But if England concerns itself in Central Europe in company with the French, highly placed Poles declare that Polish sentiments and Polish vital interests alike necessitate the closest co-operation with Britain, all the more so as Britain like Poland wants if possible to be on friendly terms with Germany.

Hungarian Problem

Diplomatic information about the Hungarian attitude is that the Government is determined not to imperil friendly relations with Germany, which takes more than 50 per cent of Hungarian exports. But Hungary also does not want to be involved in trouble with the Little Entente, which was formed specially to act as a unit in opposition to Hungary. Hungary is now on friendly terms with Yugoslavia and its relations with Rumania are improving.

If Czechoslovakia, third Little Entente member, grants its Magyar minority the same concessions as it ultimately gives the Sudeten Germans, it is understood that Budapest will accept this as a temporary solution of the frontier revision problem and will be ready to implement the recent Bled agreement which was to provide mutual non-aggression pacts with the Little Entente. Whereas Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch is understood to stand for neutrality in the Czech-German dispute, the army and a large part of the population lean strongly towards the Czechs and are vigorously pro-French. Most observers, therefore, incline to the view that Yugoslavia is fundamentally on the side of the democracies.

Hitler Friend of France?

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—The rightist Newspaper Le Journal on Sept. 1 published an interview with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler quoting him as saying France and Germany have more reasons for reciprocal admiration than for hate.

The writer, Alphonse de Chateaubriand, said Herr Hitler told him at the Führer's Bavarian mountain retreat that the National Socialist conception of the world is impossible without peace, concluding that "a long and profound peace is necessary."

Herr Hitler opened the interview by stating that, before the coming of National Socialism, Europe's greatest danger was that Germany would go Bolshevik.

"Now I no longer believe Bolshevism will accomplish its ends in nations like Holland, Belgium, and France," he was quoted as saying.

"Russo-Asiatic Communism in these Nations is conquered. Interior crises may be produced, there will be more of them, but France, for example, will never fall prey to this devouring principle."

Turning to Franco-German relations—Herr Hitler was quoted as saying:

"We have had plenty of differences with France in history but we nevertheless are two peoples of the same family. I have said that to all Germany.

"There are bonds between us which have created an indestructible tie. We have exchanged ideals, we have given each other examples and lessons.

"Let us be just—we have fewer reasons to hate each other than to admire each other reciprocally.

Clipper Has Doll For Chinese Baby

ALAMEDA, Calif. (AP)—A 36-inch brunette doll, a birthday gift to two-year-old Mu Lin of Hong Kong, was included in air express placed aboard the Philippine Clipper Aug. 31 for its flight to the Orient.

Mu Lin is the daughter of Sampan Annie, boss of the coolie crew which docks the transpacific clippers at Hong Kong. The doll was ordered from New York by Sampan Annie's fellow workers.

In her two years of service, Sampan Annie has been late for work only once.

The Knox "Vagabond"

A comfortable, styleful light weight felt hat.

$5

HAYNES

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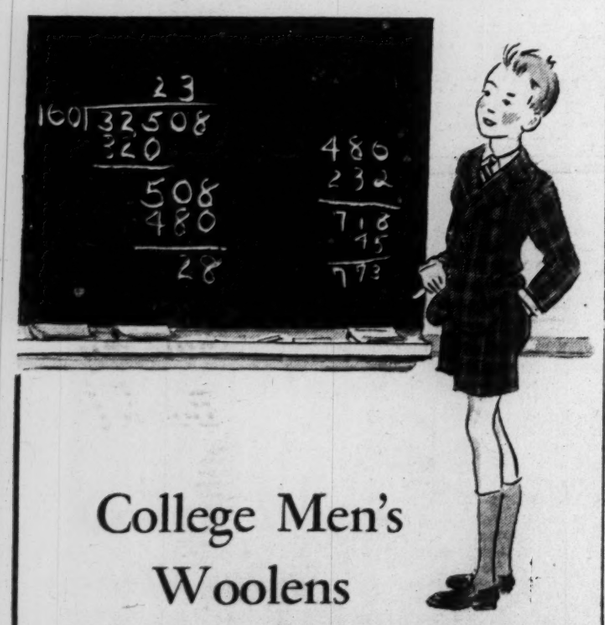

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Methods of Private Utility Found Best for TVA

City-county co-operative in Mississippi proves popular with consumers in large area.

TVA: What It's Doing
Second of Five Articles

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORINTH, Miss.—There is no question but that people around here like TVA electricity. They tell you they would "fight" any effort to take it away from them. The principal and almost only complaint is on the part of farmers who live in parts of the country where the rural power lines have not yet reached and who want, or at least think they want, the benefits of service.

Yet the experience of Alcorn County, which has the first electrical co-operative serving both town and country with TVA current, indicates that political promises of electricity for "every" farm home are not easy of fulfillment if the electrification is to pay its way and not be subsidized heavily by national taxpayers. For even along the 80 miles or more of rural line the Alcorn County Electric Association has built, some customers have had to be given a little leniency on contracts for the amount of power they thought they would use. Either they have not been able to buy the equipment necessary to use a large amount of current or they have found other things more needful after all.

This is not to minimize the advantages users of cheap hydroelectric power in this area have found. If the reader could mill around on a Saturday afternoon among farmers on the courthouse lawn and in the county agent's office, as this correspondent has done, and could talk to a few Corinth business men, he would be convinced that TVA is popular here and has thoroughly sold itself in one way or another to the people of the county. For one thing they will show you their bills and tell you their current costs them not over half as much it formerly did.

Of course, it might be expected that an area would be enthusiastic ove. a system by which the taxpayers of the rest of the country have been giving them something—the size of the gift being one of the issues in the current TVA investigation. But examination tends to show that Alcorn County has done a great deal for itself by good management and efficient organization of its retail distribution system. This county was one of the first customers of TVA, joining up on June 1, 1934. It was the first community to organize a county-wide co-operative serving both the principal town (Corinth) and the countryside.

The co-operative form of ownership involves some interesting distinctions in comparison with municipal ownership of utilities. Under the co-operative plan the electric system does not belong to the city or county but simply to its own customers, all of whom are voting members. Directors are elected by members of the co-operative at annual meetings. There is no interconnection of municipal and utility budgets as in the case of municipal ownership, and no falling back on local taxes to make up a deficiency if electric rates fail to cover expenses and maintenance.

Speeds Debt Liquidation

With a board of practical and relatively conservative business men and with an energetic young manager, the Alcorn County Association has had no difficulty making ends more than meet. Using the prescribed TVA rates it has covered expenses and paid off in four years more than $175,000 of its original $237,000 indebtedness to TVA. It expects to liquidate the debt in two more years, which will be two years ahead of schedule.

TVA advisers would be glad to have the Association apply some of its surplus revenues to more rapid extensions of rural lines rather than to premature retirement of the debt. This is the vigorous demand of farm families who expected to get electricity but who find the lines stopping yet a few miles short of their doors. The Association directors have promised to give sympathetic consideration to these requests but they insist that new rural lines must give reasonable assurance at least of breaking even.

On this basis the Association has extended its rural lines to a total of more than 80 miles, whereas it is calculated that approximately 200 miles of wire would be required to reach all the farms in Alcorn County. This expectation of electricity for literally every farm has been encouraged by Representative John Rankin, Congressman for the district and one of the sponsors of the TVA Act, who has reiterated it as his goal in his present campaign for re-election.

Cost $800 a Mile

Such lines cost approximately $800 a mile to build, and the policy of the Association has been to require signed contracts guaranteeing $16 per month per mile before building. In some instances a gap of several sparse miles would have to be spanned to reach a little community; in others a back country farmer's annual income may not exceed $100, and assuming him to be one of four in a mile he could hardly be expected to pledge half his cash earnings for electricity, not to mention purchase of appliances.

Yet the extension of rural electrification in Alcorn County is generally agreed to have gone much faster than could have been the case under private utility company ownership, and is pledged to go faster as the Association clears its debt. Directors say they do not expect or demand that the rural portion of the program pay a profit at once, merely that it shall approximately break even. The profits are earned on the urban portion of the service and the townspeople are not at all averse to having these profits used for extensions of the rural service, recognizing that the welfare of the town rests on the prosperity of the surrounding agricultural area.

This factor of the ability to carry the costs of rural electrificaion out of the more concentrated revenues of town service is one which causes TVA officials to recommend the Alcorn County plan or something equivalent to it—that is, unified town and country service—wherever possible. Some strictly rural co-operatives in other parts of Mississippi, operating outside municipally served cities, have had hard sledding and have survived only by being granted tax exemptions by the Mississippi Legislature.

The Alcorn County experience seems to indicate that rural electrification under public auspices succeeds best by following the methods formulated by private utility company practice—namely, of working out from the heavy load centers in directions that promise to pay—and that success, if any, consists in simply hastening the process.

Wages and the TVA

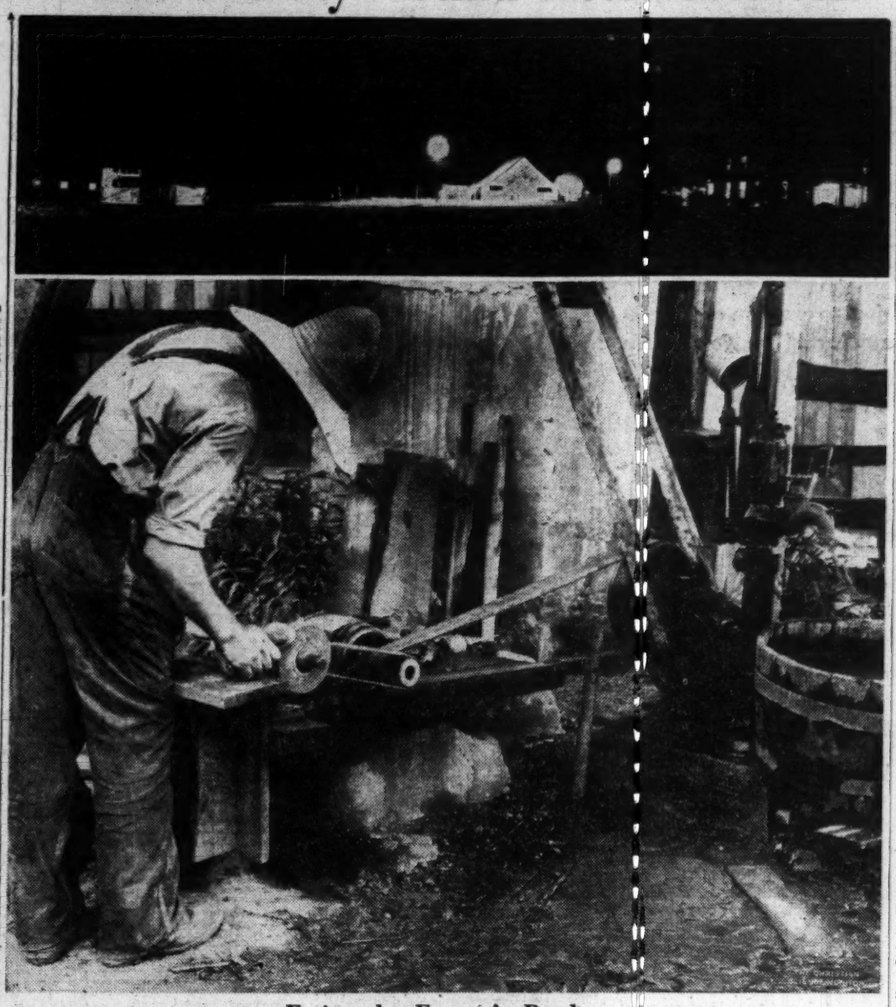
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2 (AP)—Congressional inquiry into the workings of the Tennessee Valley Authority neared an end here with the recording of testimony that the authority's wage scale was "undoubtedly higher than the private utilities' scale for workers of the same classification."

M. H. Hedges of Washington, technical adviser of the Tennessee Valley Authority Trades and Labor Council, composed of 13 American Federation of Labor Unions, told the Committee that the agency's wage scale "is slightly higher than the private scale in the Tennessee Valley."

He added, "It is undoubtedly higher than the private utilities' scale for workers in the same classification."

"The Authority," he declared, "has truly set a higher standard of life for the people of this Valley through this wage scale, and we representatives of the workers are aware that rates of wages in private industry have been, by competition, lifted throughout the Tennessee Valley by virtue of the fact that the Government agency has set up these wage standards."

Another witness, Jack Comer, who said he represented 40 TVA workers who are members of the American Federation of Government employees, an AFL affiliate, asserted his group preferred the regular Government civil service to the TVA merit system.



Easing the Farmer's Burden

Above: This photograph taken at night shows how electricity can be used to light up the farmer's home, outbuildings and barn lot. This picture was taken on a farm near Fayetteville in Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Below: Portable electric motors of this type aid the farmer to do many odd jobs around the farm. Sharpening tools, pumping water, and grinding feed are just a few of its uses.

'Launching Parties' Greet REA Projects

By the Associated Press

Washington

Now they're holding "launching" ceremonies for rural electrification projects.

REA officials said that the Fayette-Union County Rural Electric Co-operative at Liberty, Ind., started service by having a pretty girl break a ribbon-covered kerosene lamp on an electric pole.

The lamp was filled with water for the occasion.

In Kentucky a kerosene lamp was buried with ceremonies when electricity arrived in a rural community, while in Rockingham County, Va., members threw old-fashioned lamps out of windows when electric current flowed into homes.

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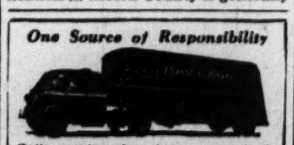

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French Unionists to Strike Unless They Get Pay Rises

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—The French Cabinet was summoned today to discuss the international crisis in the face of the complicating factor of spreading strikes.

The session with President Lebrun presiding was originally scheduled to be devoted mainly to the Czechoslovak Government's strife with Sudeten Germans over minority rights.

But increasing opposition of workers to the Cabinet's decree assuming the right to extend working hours beyond the usual 40-hour week in industries vital to national defense assumed such proportions that it was expected the strike threat would receive equal attention.

Nearly 500,000 workers served notice they would strike by Sept. 15 unless their demands for increased pay were met.

Workers in the highly industrial north of France took the lead with Leftist Paris Labor Unions not far behind. The first of the strikes was called for this morning when 17,000 textile workers in Amiens and all streetcar operators at Lille were ordered to stop work.

Two hundred thousand other textile workers in the north set Sept. 8 as the limit by which they must receive 12 per cent more wages. In Paris 160,000 building workers gave their employers a 15-day ultimatum to conclude a new bargaining contract.

At the same time Paris public-service workers gave orders through their executive committee to prepare for "action."

Various other unions scheduled meetings to prepare for a mass meeting of all workers in the Paris region, called by the General Confederation of Labor, as a protest against the Cabinet's decree extending the 40-hour week in vital industries.

The Labor Ministry announced, however, the removal of one strike menace with the reaching of a new agreement between miners and mine owners after Premier Edouard Daladier had made a personal appeal for increased coal production.

The miners gained a six per cent wage increase and agreed to work extra hours to speed the supply for the national defense industries.

France Expands Army

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—Young conscripts of the class of 1918 set out yesterday for frontier training grounds, starting a movement which in four days will increase France's standing army temporarily to 825,000 men.

They were part of the fall half of the new conscript class which numbers 125,000. By the overlap between them and conscripts completing the two-year training period, France's army will be swelled far beyond its normal strength of 700,000—at a time of crisis between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

It will be a month or six weeks in the normal course of events before the Army will release the seasoned half-class.

This half-class will be kept on duty until the 125,000 raw conscripts just reporting are "acclimated" to army life.

Britons Scan Raids in Spain

LONDON, Sept 2 (AP)—A report by a two-man British mission asserted yesterday that some Insurgent air raids along the eastern Spanish coast were deliberate attacks on civilian populations, while others were aimed at what Insurgents regard as military targets.

The report, compiled by Col. Russcombe Smyth-Pigott and Maj. F. B. Lejeune, was made public by the British Foreign Office. The two men investigated at the request of the Barcelona Government.

The investigators, dealing with raids on Alicante, one of the most bombed Government ports, found that 41 of 46 attacks were attempts to hit the port area or railway stations, which Insurgents regarded as legitimate targets.

The Insurgents were particularly criticized for bombing Torrevieja Aug. 25 when 17 persons were killed and 70 wounded, and for an attack on the outskirts of Stiges Aug. 8 where 300 children of refugees and soldiers were housed with 400 wounded soldiers.

In the Torrevieja case, the Mission decided that planes which dropped 30 bombs and destroyed or damaged 50 houses made "a deliberate attack on a defenseless civil population."

Of the raid on Stiges, the report said that the bombs were dropped on a civilian area. Three persons were killed and five injured there.

In each case, the Mission stated it had had no opportunity to examine Insurgent intelligence reports, orders issued to pilots, or pilots' reports on the raids.

Legal Co-operative In Saskatchewan In Formative Process

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A new type of co-operative venture in Saskatchewan, long noted for its co-operative development, is the organization now being formed by which legal advice will be available at a minimum fee.

Behind the organization, to be known as the Citizens' Protective Association, is George H. Williams, Provincial leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which has 11 members in the Provincial Legislature.

Basis for operation must be an enrollment of 500 members by Nov. 15. The association would provide services of a lawyer for all members and legal advice on all problems for a fee of $5 each year.

The aim of the association would be to provide full protection in legal matters at a cost within reach of all farmers.

Texas Makes Gains In Enforcement Of State Truck Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Gratifying results have been obtained by the State Department of Public Safety by the creation of a special detail of State police to enforce the law against trucks hauling loads in excess of the 7,000 pounds legal limit, according to Capt. Homer Garrison, Jr., Assistant Director of Public Safety. Arrests for violating this provision have increased 25 per cent.

Relieved of this duty by the special unit, State patrolmen have brought about a 14 per cent reduction in traffic fatalities on Texas highways.

"Every man can perform his duties with a maximum of efficiency when he does not have to divide his time. The good results are shown in the increased truck law violation arrests and the sharp decline in tragic traffic tolls."

Austrian Private Schools Ordered Closed by State

VIENNA, Sept. 2 (AP)—Religious and other private schools of German Austria will be closed Sept. 19, it is announced, and the State and the National Socialist Party will take over the education of youth.

The newspaper Völkischer Beobachter, making the announcement, said the closed schools would be replaced by a "German upper school" for boys and girls. This, the newspaper said, would be the predominating type of higher school for German Austria.

The order takes effect at the beginning of the next school term.

The "German upper school" will have eight grades, the announcement said. In the sixth grade boys will have a choice between a more mathematical or a more linguistic education. English will be the principal foreign language taught. Both courses will permit entrance to universities.

The upper school for girls also will have two sections, one stressing household matters and the other more general education. English will be an important subject in both sections.

The gymnasia, emphasizing Greek and Latin, will be reduced in number. Co-education also will be almost completely abandoned. Boys and girls will attend separate schools, except in smaller towns lacking facilities for separation.

More attention will be paid to physical training.

Special provisions are to be made for Jews. In Vienna they will be given 14 grammar schools and one higher school. Special attention will be given to fitting Jewish children for emigration, it was said.

Most private schools in German Austria have been owned by Roman Catholic orders. Others belonged to Protestants and there were some secular schools which had no church connections.

The announcement followed a speech at Stuttgart Aug. 31 by Joseph Bürckel, Reichsführer Hitler's Chief Deputy for German Austria, in which he said:

"We must take care of the preservation of our nation in this world. This only is possible if care is total care, therefore the school must belong to the State upon which devolves the responsibility for the future.

"The State owns youth; the church can only act in a secondary capacity in religious care."

Papal Reproach Quoted

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 2 (AP)—L'Ossevatore Romano quoted Pope Pius XI on Sept. 1 as deploring the education of children "toward irreverence and violence."

The Vatican City newspaper said the Pope made the remarks to a group of Italian Catholic Action child welfare workers at Castel Gandolfo, his summer palace.

It quoted him as saying that even ancient pagans' education of children was a "great reproach to those who, after 20 centuries of Christianity, show themselves to have so little reverence for childhood."

The Pope, L'Ossevatore said, expressed concern that the future would have too much irreverence and violence derived regretfully from early education toward irreverence and violence.

Ender in Prison Camp

BREGENZ, Germany, Sept. 2 (AP)—Dr. Otto Ender, former Austrian Chancellor, has been transferred to the Dachau concentration camp, his family has learned.

Dr. Ender was arrested immediately after Germany annexed Austria last March 13. It was under his Premiership that Austria concluded a treaty with Germany early in 1931, establishing a customs union between the two countries, later invalidated by the World Court.

Dr. Ender was Chancellor of Austria from December, 1930, until the middle of June, 1931. In 1933 he joined the Cabinet of the late Engelbert Dollfuss as Minister without portfolio.

Airlines Accept as Terminal New York's Municipal Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Mayor La Guardia's campaign to bring airlines to establish their New York City terminal at the Municipal North Beach Airport, 20 minutes by automobile from mid-town Manhattan, has ended with victory for the Mayor.

Officials of United, American, TWA, Eastern, and Pan American have agreed that North Beach Airport on Bowery Bay, now under construction for land and sea service at a cost of more than $22,000,000, shall be made their base when finished next spring.

W. A. Patterson, President of United Airlines, has had conversation with New York municipal officials preparatory to signing a lease for hangar and operating facilities at the Airport.

"United expects to begin operations at North Beach simultaneously with four other airlines when the port is ready," a message to the office of the United Airlines from Harold Crary, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, said. "Mr. Patterson indicated that from his recent inspection trip to the Airport, United will be operating its New York-Chicago and New York-California airplanes from North Beach by May 1. He said that the new terminal had been approved by members of the operating personnel of the Line from the standpoint of size and approaches."

Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Airlines, said that although no specific arrangements had been made, "we expect to use North Beach Airport."

Pan American Airways also disclosed that negotiations with the City have been on for some time concerning the seaplane base of the new field, with a view to using it as a transatlantic operating base.

American Airlines also have been in contact with the City regarding hangar space and other facilities at the New York City Airport, and it was indiacted that this operating company might locate executive headquarters and a maintenance base on the Municipal Field.

Jews Banned in Italy's Schools

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Government today excluded Jews from State-recognized schools, universities and "all academies, institutes and associations of science, arts and letters."

The decree, announced after a meeting of the Italian Cabinet, imposed the first restrictions on the participation of Jews in the life of the nation since the expulsion, ordered Sept. 1, of foreign Jews coming to Italy since 1919.

Jews already enrolled in universities as students will be permitted to complete their studies.

The suspension of Jewish teachers, school administrators, and academicians will become effective Oct. 16.

The decree was expected to throw a considerable number of university professors out of jobs, but the rolls of various academies indicated few Jews hold memberships therein.

Jewish graduates of secondary schools may continue studies in universities "in a transitory manner," the decree said.

That was the only exception. The enrollment of Jewish students in any grade of an educational institution recognized by the State was otherwise forbidden.

The curtailment of cultural activities of Jews was anticipated in further restrictions which, the decree indicated, would be imposed by the Fascist Grand Council when it meets Oct. 1.

The decree said the Grand Council would fix a comprehensive basis for governing the "participation of Jews in the full life of the Nation."

The slogan of racial policy has been: "No Jews in the State, one Hebrew per thousand Italians in the life of the Nation."

Foreign Jewish students previously had been barred from all Italian schools.

Under the new decree, Jewish children will have to attend their own schools or other private schools whose diplomas are not recognized by the State.

The teaching of the Arabic language in secondary schools also was ordered, apparently to further Italian colonization and propaganda in Italy's Empire.

Move Pleases Germans

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—National Socialists generally welcomed the news that Italy had decided to banish post-war Jews.

They saw in the action a justification for their own anti-Semitic policy.

The German Labor Front meanwhile served notice on all Jewish boardinghouse owners, "advising" them to liquidate their businesses by Sept. 30.

As more and more Jewish tenants are given notice by non-Jewish real estate owners to leave their residences, allegedly because other non-Jewish tenants object to their presence, Jews increasingly have been engaging rooms in Jewish boardinghouses.

If these boardinghouses also are to be liquidated, many Jews will face a problem in finding places to live.

In German Austria Jews are generally denied the use of their automobiles and they may not even transfer them to "Aryans." The practice differs from that here, where Jews are permitted to operate automobiles, but Jewish owners are given license numbers above 355,000 to distinguish their cars.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

Air Traveler Hops Off From China for Manila

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-third in a Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—When I flew around South America nearly five years ago I had to choose between some Central American countries I very much desired to see and a six-hour trip over water between Kingston and Baranquilla, then a great achievement in aerial navigation. I took the water route which gave me a glimpse into the ocean laboratory where Pan American Airways was schooling pilots, training crews, and testing airplane equipment for the greater feat of flying the Pacific and later the Atlantic.

That trip taught me that air achievements are not slapdash affairs, but the results of careful investigation and painstaking preparation. It gave me an abiding respect for the policy which puts passenger safety ahead of maintaining schedules or doing the spectacular. And it was an interesting look into the future, a little like hearing an author describe the plots of an unwritten series of stories.

Never did I think then that one day I should be preparing to cross the Pacific on a world tour, looking forward to being a passenger on the first heavier-than-air commercial plane over the Atlantic. And that the memory of that six hours over water would be a grateful one as I faced the mountains of Hong Kong, with the China Sea leading to Manila, the Pacific Ocean, and the United States.

Pleasant Sea Memories

Sympathetic friends murmured consolation for the week I was to spend over the vast Pacific Ocean covering as it does so much of the world's surface. They spoke of the "big" ocean, the "wet" ocean, and the sudden and terrible storms which belie the name Pacific.

But I could smile. For hadn't my first fondness for flying come over the water between the islands off the Florida coast? And hadn't it been strengthened by the six hours which I had spent watching the beauties of light on hundreds of miles of the Caribbean Sea?

So it was with pleasure that I went out to Kai Tak even in a driving rain and a heavy fog which was holding the airplane back on its trip from Manila to Hong Kong. It was a long wait during which I watched Chinese coolies, women as well as men, trotting up and down bamboo construction at the airport, their shoes clop clopping, their giggles as they gathered in mat huts for the worst of the rain, and then their rush to the noon bowls of rice.

After the incoming passengers had been landed it took only a few minutes to refuel for the five-hour hop over the China Sea to Manila where the plane would have a thorough overhauling before starting across the Pacific to Guam. Then I was down the steps into a familiar jounge with a big table, chairs which could be moved into groups, heaps of new magazines, and a rack of enticing books.

The crossing was foggy, a time for reflection rather than observation, a time to recall the more than 200 crossings of the Pacific without accident, and the careful preparations for this one.

Radio Operator Busy

The radio operator was contacting the ground every 15 minutes, and once every half hour giving details of our position. There was a kite to hold up the aerial, furthermore a red aerial visible miles away. From 350 observation stations weather reports were coming to the pilot and to operation offices on the ground. Men in distant Siberia and the South Seas, men on land and men on ships at sea were providing information for the safety of this plane.

Back of this was still more information, the China Clipper of the air was using old log books of clippers of the sea whose hulks have long since been broken up, but whose captains, watching the drift of the wind against their masts had written down facts, disregarded by modern steamboats, but of priceless value to airships. And my pilot, too, had read the logbooks of all the previous air flights, 9,300 separate entries on each voyage.

There always are eight members of the crew, but this plane was carrying 12 officers who came through the cabin every few minutes, inspecting and occasionally dropping drift bombs. The ship had been thoroughly overhauled by a crew in far-off Alameda. Every third trip motors are replaced. Every second trip propellers come off for complete dis-assembly. Once in six months, control cables are changed. For three hours preceding each flight from California the airplane is taken on a practice tour with every instrument tested by the members of the crew who will use it, and a complete drill gone through for forced landings.

Expert Training

Dick Grace, the stunt pilot, once told me that pilots are taught how to fly safely, but not the very important skill of how to crash safely, and here I was on an airplane whose pilot had been given this double training.

The weather cleared as we dropped down to Luzon, one of the 7,000 Philippine Islands whose total coast line has 11,440 statute miles, double that of the United States. The palm-fringed group extends from 500 miles south of Formosa almost to British Borneo, no mere little handful of rocky reefs, as I realized looking down on what seemed to be a string of jade beads dropped on a turquoise velvet background.

There was a day and two nights to wait for the plane to be made ready. Not time enough to visit Baguio, the hill station which is becoming a summer resort for the whole Far East. Not time enough to see the ancient rice terraces of the Ifugaos, or the more than 100-year-old bamboo organ at Las Pinas, or the Pagsanjan River waterfall.

But time enough to meet some of the ever-smiling Filipinos in Manila, to drive through the old walled city, and to see the wide streets, the magnificent beach front and the buildings of the modern city. Time enough to see the Filipino fondness for decoration as it is applied to the gaily painted two-wheeled Carromatas which carry three or four passengers and the carratelas which can convey nine persons. The carts express the wealth of their owners, dashboards of shining brass or nickel and harnesses so elaborate and so shining that they almost obscure the patient little ponies.

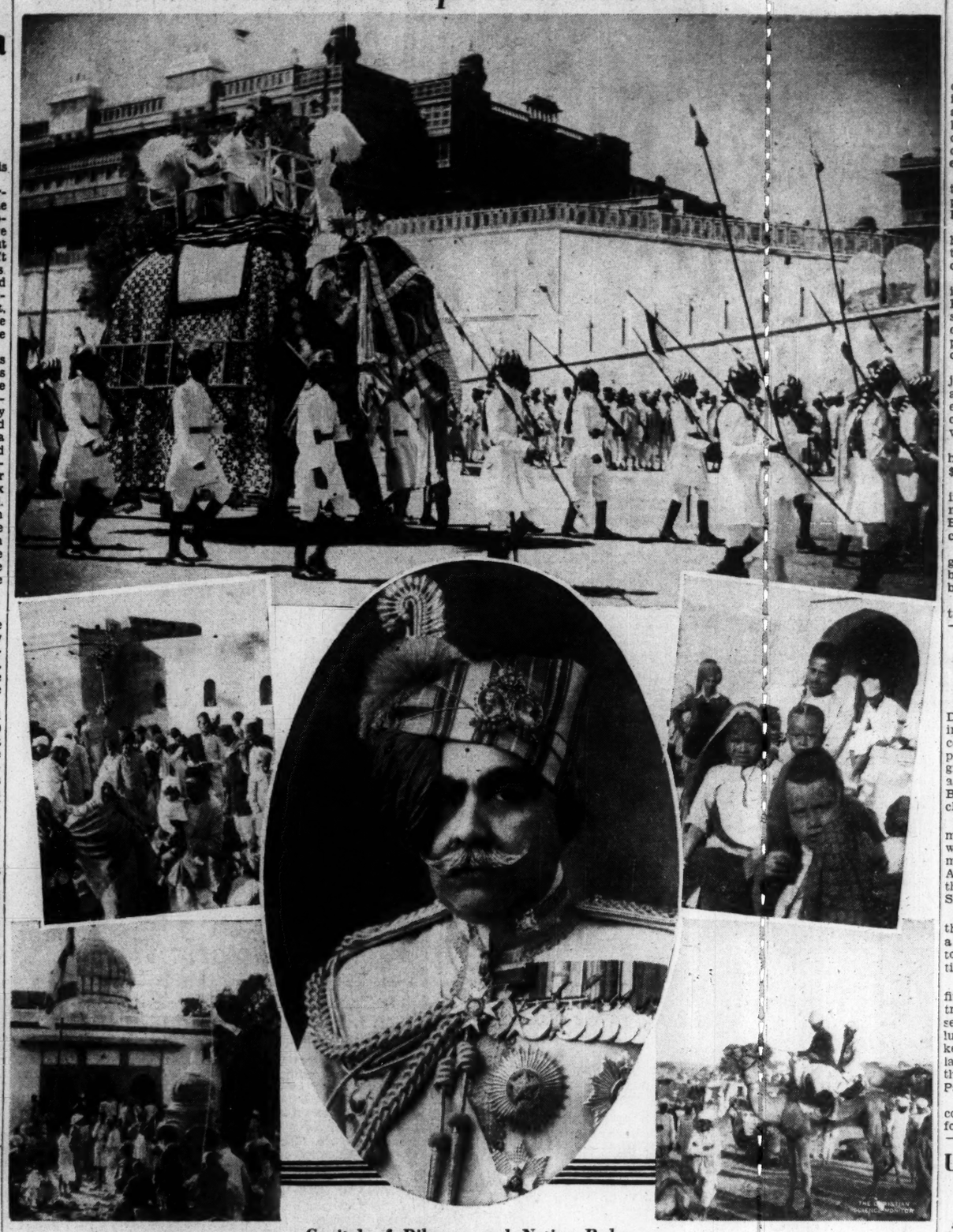
Before Call to Guam

There was time to see some of the fine handcraft, Manila hats and embroidered pina cloth, to visit the flower market rich with gardenias, orchids, roses, and slender tipped white blossoms on a nodding branch called St. Joseph's cane.

And there was time to hear Filipinos say that they "prefer to be under the American flag as long as possible," and for me to decide that these islands sometimes called "America's back door," are fine enough to be the front door of any country.

All this I did before my 2 o'clock call this morning for the early start to Guam, Wake, and Midway, those three magical islands which are the airplane stepping stones between Manila and Honolulu.

India Conquers Its Desert



Capital of Bikaner and Native Ruler

Upper: Pageantry in city. Center left: Courtyard of temple. Center: The Maharajah of Bikaner. Center right: Types seen in courtyard. Lower left: Temple of Ramdevaji. Lower right: Transport by camel.

Fliers Have Speed to Burn In Air Races for $100,000

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—A group of men with their eyes on a share in a $100,000 pot of gold, which is a lot of money in anybody's language, wiped the grease spots off their racing planes for a speed carnival over the Labor Day week end.

They will have speed to burn—if the wares they have exhibited in preparation for the National Air Races are indicative.

Some of them topped 280 miles an hour, 100 miles an hour faster than the big airliners travel, on a tight closed course marked by four pylons.

One crashed but escaped serious injury. Another, Joe Jacobson of Kansas City, thought so little of his skittish—if fast—mount after someone else gave it a trial run that he punched it with his fist and withdrew it from competition.

Seven planes, each an engine with just enough wing attached to get it aloft, have qualified with speeds in excess of 225 miles an hour for the classic Thompson Trophy Race, worth $45,000, Sept. 5.

Three did better than 200 miles an hour for eligibility in the Greve $25,000 event Sept. 4.

Almost a dozen ships toed the line in Los Angeles for the start, at midnight (Pacific time), Sept. 2 of the Bendix Transcontinental Race, carrying $30,000.

The events in this year's show gave promise of exceptional speeds because the total purses have been boosted $20,000 since the 1937 meet.

Top speed for the closed course time trials up to Sept. 2, the final day of the qualifying runs, was that of Roscoe Turner of Chicago, 281.35 m. p. h. Earl Ortman, Los Angeles, came within a split second of equaling that mark.

Ten Bendix Racers Poised

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2 (AP)—Ten high speed fliers, nine men and one woman, are scheduled to buzz away from Union Air Terminal early Saturday in the annual Bendix Trophy dash to the National Air Races, held again this year at Cleveland, Ohio.

There will be extra prizes for pilots flying on from Cleveland to Bendix, N. J.

The woman in the $30,000 event will be Jacqueline Cochran (Mrs. Floyd Odlum), noted aviatrix. She is to fly the Seversky pursuit plane in which the builder, Maj. Alexander de Seversky, established a new East-West transcontinental record of 10 hours, 3 minutes, 7 seconds, Aug. 29.

Also in the race, flying a similar Seversky, will be wealthy Frank Fuller of San Francisco, winner of last year's Bendix race with a new Los Angeles-Cleveland record of 7 hours, 54 minutes, and 20 seconds. Mr. Fuller continued on to Bendix, N. J., and set a new race record of 9 hours, 35 minutes for the transcontinental flight.

If the weather is suitable, the racers are to start taking off shortly after midnight tonight. The race finish is to be the feature event of Saturday's opening of the Cleveland meet.

First Americans From Asia?

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 1 (CP)—Discovery of large mountain caves in Canada's Northwest believed to contain evidence of habitation by primitive man thought to have migrated from Asia thousands of years ago is reported by Dr. Wesley L. Bliss, University of New Mexico archaeologist.

Dr. Bliss, just returned from a five-months expedition in the Northwest wilderness, said his findings add much support to the theory that America's first inhabitants reached the continent across the Bering Straits.

Dr. Bliss said exact location of the mountain caves would remain a secret until he returns next year to make a more thorough examination.

In the 2,400-mile journey with five college students, Dr. Bliss traveled by canoe from a lonely settlement in northern British Columbia northeastward to the Mackenzie, down the Mackenzie to Aklavik, North West Territory, and then westward across Alaska to the Pacific port of Valdez.

Dr. Bliss said the expedition uncovered proof that a clear corridor for migration existed throughout the ages from the Bering Straits, across Alaska to Aklavik.

Relics found by the expedition include roughly-chipped stone weapons and cooking utensils, and a fragment of an aged basket weave. Dr. Bliss found a preserved elephant tooth on the rim of the Arctic Ocean.

"There's no doubt that elephants and other mammoth animals roamed that region thousands of years ago," he said.

Discovery of what was believed a lost art was made by Dr. Bliss, while studying living and cultural habits of Indians in the Nelson and Liard areas, west of the Mackenzie River. There he was presented with a set of fish and beaver nets made from willow bark, that he said had been made by an Indian.

League Advises Civil Service For Posts on NRLB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—A request that the United States Chamber of Commerce recommend an amendment to the Wagner Act, placing positions in the National Labor Relations Board under civil service, is made by the National Civil Service Reform League.

The request is contained in a letter from Robert L. Johnson, President of the civil service organization, to George H. Davis, head of the Chamber. It declares that "one of the most glaring weaknesses in the Wagner Act is the political partisanship and bias resulting from exemption from civil service all attorneys, examiners and so-called experts—making up half of its staff—employed by the Labor Relations Board."

Mr. Johnson's letter continues as follows:

"The business organizations of the country, as well as the labor organizations, must appreciate that the absence of the requirement of a system of appointment, based solely on merit and fitness, without regard to political or other outside partisanship, is essential if we are to have an impartial, nonpartisan administration of our labor relations problems.

"With almost half of the positions in the Labor Board outside of the civil service rules, it is no wonder to us that there is seemingly gross partisanship and lack of confidence in the integrity of administration of the Wagner Act. The public knows that the examiners, experts and attorneys—that is, those who have the responsibility for passing on the rights of business and labor—are all in the exempt class selected without regard to the civil service rules. Naturally, public confidence has been impaired by this knowledge and its sad experiences with other agencies operating under the spoils system."

Bikaner Limits Famine Area by Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIKANER, India—Like many native Indian States, Bikaner is moving cautiously on the subject of federation with the British Indian Provinces under the new Constitution.

The Maharajah of Bikaner, who recently celebrated his golden jubilee, is considered one of the more progressive among Indian rulers. The Legislative Assembly during his reign has developed the seeds of democratic government, although to this point the Assembly's powers remain limited. The Maharajah's caution, like that of many of his brother princes, is understandable. He is in a position of honor and independence and in charge of a semi-independent State which he has done much to advance.

The financial side of federation raises questions. Having increased Bikaner's revenue from Rs. 2,000,462 (about $750,000) in the first year of his effective rule, to Rs. 12,654,727 in 1936, he is watching that federation may not mean a loss of revenue.

At London in 1930, the Maharajah was one of three Indian representatives to the Imperial Conference, and also attended the Round Table Conferences on India. He led the delegation of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1930, and served as the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. These and other national and international honors have given him a wide experience outside his own realm.

Bikaner is situated on the northern fringe of the Rajputana desert and becomes more fertile in its northern portions. A few hours to the west of Delhi the train runs into the desert and travels slowly through a waste of sand for a night and half a day. It seems a pointless journey into an empty world of thorn bushes, when suddenly the domes of a mirage city appear in the distance. The train swings toward them, passing a few small trees; the buildings grow gradually real and solid, and then come streets and houses with crowds jostling at the gates of the railway crossings. In a few minutes the train draws into a large and busy station.

Outside the station are wide streets with prosperous shops. On the one hand there is the old walled city, closing in the proud, high mansions of rich merchant families. On the other, the new Bikaner stretches spaciously toward the Maharajah's Palace. Its new High Court and theater stand in a public garden. The Legislative Assembly and State Museum lie beyond, with a technical school and high schools for boys and girls, a school for nobles' sons and a college, of degree status.

The Maharajah came to the throne as a minor, succeeding his elder brother, who has already begun to direct Bikaner on the road toward modern progress. At the very beginning of the new reign a famine swept the land. The Maharajah refused to leave things to his ministers. He threw himself into famine relief; saw and organized for himself.

Since then the new Bikaner has been built. While much remains to be done, the realm today is far advanced beyond its status at the beginning of the reign. The administration of justice has been improved. Public education and the Legislative Assembly, the first orphanage and old people's home in Bikaner, conversion of the city jail into a modern prison which aims to reform and train its inmates—these are among the causes he has promoted.

Largely because of his famine experience, the Maharajah has fostered irrigation. Fourteen years ago he laid the foundation stone of the great Gang Canal saying that "to secure at least a portion of my territory against famine and to provide some haven of refuge to cultivators of other parts, has been one of my life's ambitions."

When fully developed, this canal will irrigate some 376,000 acres annually and new farming colony has already developed beside it. Small irrigation schemes also have been accomplished, and a second big project remains to be carried out.

Development of railways has aided the profitable carrying trade between north-east and western India. The State's permanent way increased from 85 miles to 796 miles between 1898 and 1936. Railway revenue has gone up from Rs. 117,456 to Rs. 3,832,805.

Bikaner has some small coal mines and an export wool trade, while the enterprise of Bikaner merchants brings considerable wealth to their State.

The writer had a talk with the Maharajah at a luncheon given to Sir Brian Egston, his former tutor, and other English guests. We were served in European style, while our host sat with his own Hindu food arranged in small dishes on a round tray in front of him. He spoke with enthusiasm of the prison where they make hand-woven carpets, some of which are exported to America. One prisoner recently came out to go to a good job in a mill in British India.

The Maharajah reminded us that it was the day of the Moslem festival of Id, which all over India is often the occasion for rioting between Moslems and Hindus. Bikaner is predominantly Hindu, but there is a Moslem minority. The Maharajah noted that little if any intercommunal rioting takes place in his State.

Special Studies for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Thirteen non-credit courses designed to help women more effectively manage their personal, social, family, and professional relations will be offered late in September by New York University, Division of General Education, it was announced by Dean Ned H. Dearborn today.

This program, under the direction of Mrs. Anne H. Barnard, he said, will include courses dealing with understanding and care of children, family and social relations, club leadership, self-adjustment, and related fields.

"Women are confused about their place in the world today," Dean Dearborn continued, "because of the great changes that are constantly occurring in their relationships at home and as members of community groups, their occupational opportunities, and corresponding responsibilities, and their civic rights and duties.

"For these women it is hoped that this special program of courses will prove helpful by providing them with knowledge and skills that will aid them in better performing their functions as citizens, cultural leaders, wives, mothers, and professional or business workers."

Well-known women specialists in various fields and members of the University's regular staff will conduct the courses, most of which will be given week-day afternoons and evenings at the University's Washington Square Center of Adult Education.

Courses will embrace the subjects: "The Woman over Twenty-five," "Self-Evaluation Laboratory," "Women's Place in a Changing Society," "Group Leadership and Program Planning," "Workshop of the Crafts," "Effective Speaking," and "Practice in French Reading and Conversation."

Steel Wage Cuts Called Improbable

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Philip Murray, CIO Vice-Chairman, told President Roosevelt on Aug. 31 there appeared little likelihood of a general wage reduction in the steel industry in the next few months.

Mr. Murray said a conference with Mr. Roosevelt included discussion of the industry's economic condition, political matters, and recent settlement of the long-standing disagreement between the United Mine Workers and coal operators in Harlan, Ky.

Mr. Murray, a Vice-President of the U. M. W. said the President was loud in his praise of the new contract that the mine workers approved at the week end, which will cover more than 12,500 men.

Mr. Murray declined to comment on the fact that President Roosevelt called him into his office just 24 hours after summoning Sydney Hillman, the other CIO Vice-President. Mr. Hillman said he discussed with the President possible amendments to the Wagner Labor Act.

Japanese Typhoon Brings Heavy Loss

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (AP)—The toll of a 75-mile-an-hour typhoon in Eastern and Central Japan Thursday mounted to 99 known fatalities, 77 injured, and 69 missing today.

Police said 1,560 houses were demolished, 5,000 damaged, 140,000 flooded, and 71 ships were washed away. There was widespread damage to roads and bridges.

Reports were incomplete from the western area. Property damage was estimated at 5,000,000 yen (about $1,450,000) in Yokohama alone.

The storm swung northward and was reported to be blowing itself out over Hokkaido Island.

Of All Things . . . !

Leaping Crocodiles

NEW YORK (AP)—Leaping crocodiles—a new air hazard.

Imperial Airways reports that one of its flying boats was taking off at Port Bell on Lake Victoria, Africa, when "a crocodile gave a remarkable display of agility.

"The flying boat," says the report in Nature, Britain's official natural science journal, "had just taken the air when about 40 yards away a crocodile about 9 feet long leaped full length out of the water, clearing the surface with its whole body by about 4 feet."

The report says Imperial Airways has heretofore considered crocodiles as menaces only like floating logs. This one was capable of wrecking a boat already in the air. The magazine comments that a crocodile is able to leap like salmon and other fishes by powerful movements of its long tail.

Capitol Stalactites

WASHINGTON—Stalactites and stalagmites are growing in the capitol.

The picturesque formations caused by seepage of water through limestone are found throughout the corridors of the capitol's subway.

But they'll never rival those of the Virginia and Kentucky caves. Capitol employees regularly chip them from the floor and ceilings with chisels.

Horses First

WASHINGTON (AP)—Horses—if you can find them—still come first in Washington.

A motorist learned that at a cost of $2.

His car parked near a water trough unused for many moons.

His parking ticket said:

"Obstructing an animal drinking trough."

Goat Is Exonerated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The goat is a much maligned animal, says D. A. Spencer, Department of Agriculture expert. Seldom does a goat butt human beings, and the story about goats eating tin cans is a myth. Their favorite diet is grass, weeds and tender twigs.

Fashions for Police

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The police superintendent hopes lieutenants won't take his order, broadcast over the teletype, too literally. It read:

"Officers will wear white gloves in the sesqui-centennial parade and will not carry maces.

"Lieutenants will wear blue shorts but no coats."

Utah Plans Statue Of Brigham Young

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Two Utah sculptors have agreed to submit sketches or models for a suitable monument to depict the famous statement made by Brigham Young when he stopped on the summit of the Wasatch Mountains with his colony of Mormon emigrants in 1847 and sighted the Salt Lake Valley: "This is the place."

The monument is to be erected at the mouth of Emigration Canyon down which the pioneers came with their carts and prairie schooners. Gov. Henry H. Blood recently appointed a committee to supervise this movement. The committee has announced it will seek "not less than $250,000" from the next Utah Legislature for this purpose.

The two Utah sculptors who will submit plans for the marker are Avard Fairbanks, now of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Mahroni M. Young, now of Bradford, Conn. They were the only ones invited by State and Church authorities to offer plans. Mr. Young has agreed to submit a sketch and a model, and Mr. Fairbanks will present two separate designs.

Heber J. Grant is taking a leading part in the matter as President of the Church. Both these Utah artists have attained international renown in sculptoring.

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U. S. Sees Pattern in British Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

tions were originally formed to combat unionism—though "subsequently, after periods of more or less severe conflict they entered into collective agreements with the unions."

Furthermore, the Commission notes with satisfaction the comment of a British commission in 1894, which seems to apply readily to many American trades today:

"The most quarrelsome period of a trade's existence is when it is just emerging from the patriarchal condition in which each employer governs his establishment and deals with his own men without outside interference but has not yet fully entered that other condition in which transactions take place between strong associations fully recognizing each other."

There are lessons in the report for American labor, too; just as vital as those for employers. There is no dispute in England between craft and industrial unions, for example, such as is now threatening the very existence of rival AF of L and CIO. Then again, British law effectively intervenes to scrutinize and publicize trade union contributions to political parties. Many observers in Washington expect legislation shortly in this field in the United States.

Some Salient Differences

The body of the report runs to 23 pages and about 16,000 words. Taking these studies up in detail salient points follow:

British trade union membership, the report finds, equalled 5,308,000 at the end of 1936 or roughly one-third the workers estimated to be eligible for union membership. The report does not say so, but this is a much higher union ratio than in the United States. Growth of British employer associations has gone hand-in-hand with growth of unions, and the two have long since become an integral part of a collective bargaining system in which "they respect one another and mutually attribute real value to the agreements and the relations that have been built up between them."

In England, the phrase "collective agreement" does not mean the pact between one employer and his own workers, but industry-wide agreements, between national unions and national trade associations. Elaborate machinery exists for negotiating these agreements, and handling grievances before stoppages of work occur. Unauthorized strikes sometimes occur but the British practice is to refuse negotiations while workers are out on such holidays.

Agreements between unions and trade associations rest upon good faith rather than upon legal enforceability. Both union and employer spokesmen expressed opposition to compulsory arbitration whether imposed by law or by bargaining contract.

When a strike occurs in Great Britain there is almost no violence. Here is one of the most graphic differences between the British and American procedure. Employers shut down their plants and the plants stay shut until the disagreement is settled. Strike-breakers are not hired. On the other hand, mass picketing is barred.

"Several reasons for this practice were given us," say the commissioners.

"In the first place, in the strongly organized industries it is difficult to obtain replacements, but even where organization is not extensive there is a general feeling among workers and employers that 'the job belongs to the man' and that it is not right for the men to take, or to be asked to take, the jobs of their fellows.

"Secondly, collective bargaining having been generally accepted, there is confidence on both sides that the controversy will be settled by peaceful negotiations, and a desire on both sides to effect a resumption of work under circumstances as free from bitterness as possible, so that future strife may be avoided."

No Restraint of Trade

British trade unions, contrary to American experience, are immune from charges of restraint of trade such as in the United States, as recently as 1922, caused the Supreme Court to hold in the Coronado Coal case that labor organizations, even though unincorporated, may be prosecuted for violations of the Sherman Act.

It is this section of the report that Congress will study most carefully in current proposals to hold unions responsible by statute.

"They have been given immunity from any charge of restraint of trade and, with respect to their activities in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, from any action for civil or criminal conspiracy or for any tortious act," the report says.

Contrary to wide belief, the commission found unanimity of opinion in England that the Trade Disputes Act of 1927, passed after the general strike, "does not forbid . . . sympathetic strikes extending beyond a given industry," unless such strikes are also designed to coerce the Government. The British Law is hazy, however, on this subject, the report finds, but it notes there were 39 sympathetic strikes between 1934-1936.

No Mass Picketing

There are definite legal restrictions on trade unions, some of them not applied in the United States. Peaceful picketing is permitted, but not coercive mass picketing. The latter, however, are not attempted, in the absence of strike-breakers. Then again, trade unions may not contribute union funds for political purposes without written permission of members. Policemen, and "established civil servants" may not belong to labor unions outside the Civil Service.

Trade unions may be registered in England, but this is voluntary; instead of making incorporation compulsory, as has been urged in the United States, the British law provides that they may not be incorporated. At the end of 1935 less than half the trade unions were registered, but these contained about three-quarters of the total union membership.

The Commission found complete agreement that the lessons of the great general strike in 1926 were salutary, and that it would not be repeated. Again, the group found that closed-shop agreements, and the check-off, are exceptional. Social legislation, according to many witnesses, had helped preserve harmonious relations by bettering conditions.

Among many significant features of the report was the frequent allusion to the stability and responsibility of British trade unions built up over a long period of time, and acceptance of these agencies by employers and public. There is amicable settlement of disputes in England not so much because of law, it implied, as because everyone expects amicable settlement of disputes. In other words, it is the national atmosphere and viewpoint as much as legal enactments. The Commission found no legislation requiring collective bargaining (similar to the American Wagner Act), but, on the other hand, it found a popular will which virtually took the place of law.

Provisions of collective bargaining rest upon moral force rather than legal compulsion," the report said at one point. On the other hand, Government plays an active part in industrial relationships, particularly in trades too weak, or too poorly paid, to be easily unionized. Here the Government sets up trade boards which set wages and hours for the lowest classes, with representatives of labor, employers and the public. These trade boards, incidentally, are a good deal like the committees which are being set up under the wage-hour law at the Labor Department, although this similarity is not noted by the report.

No Special Union Right

Interunion disputes are the subject of careful analysis by the Commission, in obvious reference to the AF of L and CIO battles. The British Trades Union Congress is composed of craft, industrial and general unions and lays down the rule that no union "has an exclusive right to organize any class of worker."

Unions are careful not to accept members who belong to any other union, and most particularly when a trades dispute is going on. Craft and industrial unions live peaceably side by side, and some unions cover both groups.

Referring to this section at his press conference today, Mr. Roosevelt said that it seemed to work very well in Great Britain and that he hoped America could work out some satisfactory method for settling its own jurisdictional disputes.

He said he hoped Americans could achieve the same frame of mind as Englishmen whose universal acceptance of collective bargaining makes for industrial peace. He agreed that the chief factor in England's satisfactory labor relations was the state of mind of all parties to controversies and their consequent desire to co-operate.

Strength in Strong Unions

In this connection the report said, in part:

"Repeatedly, employers and representatives of employers organizations stated to us that they preferred strong unions to weak ones, because the strong union is better able to secure the fulfillment of agreements and is better able to bring competitors up to the wage and hour standards of industry, as set by the agreements.

"Repeatedly labor representatives stated to us that they preferred strong employer organizations to weak ones, because the stronger the organization the fewer the units which remain outside to undermine industry standards."

The Commission was composed as follows:

W. Ellison Chalmers, assistant United States Labor Commissioner at Geneva, William M. Davis, New York attorney, Miss Marian Dickerman, Principal of Todhunter School for Girls, New York; Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School; Henry I. Harriman, public utilities official and Former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company; Mrs. Anna Marie Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board, New York; Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company; Robert J. Watt, of the International Labor Office, Geneva, representing the American Federation of Labor.

California Lines Drawn in Battle Over $30 Pension

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Proponents and opponents of the "$30 - every - Thursday" initiative measure to pension California's older jobless with scrip, drew battle lines today for a general election campaign.

Even before the deciding votes were counted in some races of the hectic primary election, Aug. 30, it became evident the pension proposal would be a prime talking point in campaigning for the November vote, when the unique plan will be on the ballot.

Willis Allen, campaign director for the measure, announced plans in Los Angeles to put a manager in every one of the State's 58 counties for co-ordination of activities.

"Now we have 5,000 precinct and assembly district workers," he said. "We are going to have 15,000."

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce prepared to distribute thousands of copies of arguments against the measure.

"The plan would create a financial crisis from which the State could not recover for years—if ever," the pamphlets asserted.

James S. Dean, City Manager, of Sacramento, the Capital City, said that because of the pension proposal he had been informed Sacramento would have to pay a higher rate on a $590,000 municipal bond issue. "Bond houses are fearful of the risk to be taken in purchasing public bonds voted in California," he said.

Bids for municipal bonds were one to five points lower Sept. 1 than Aug. 30.

Meteor Hits Tree In Oregon Forest

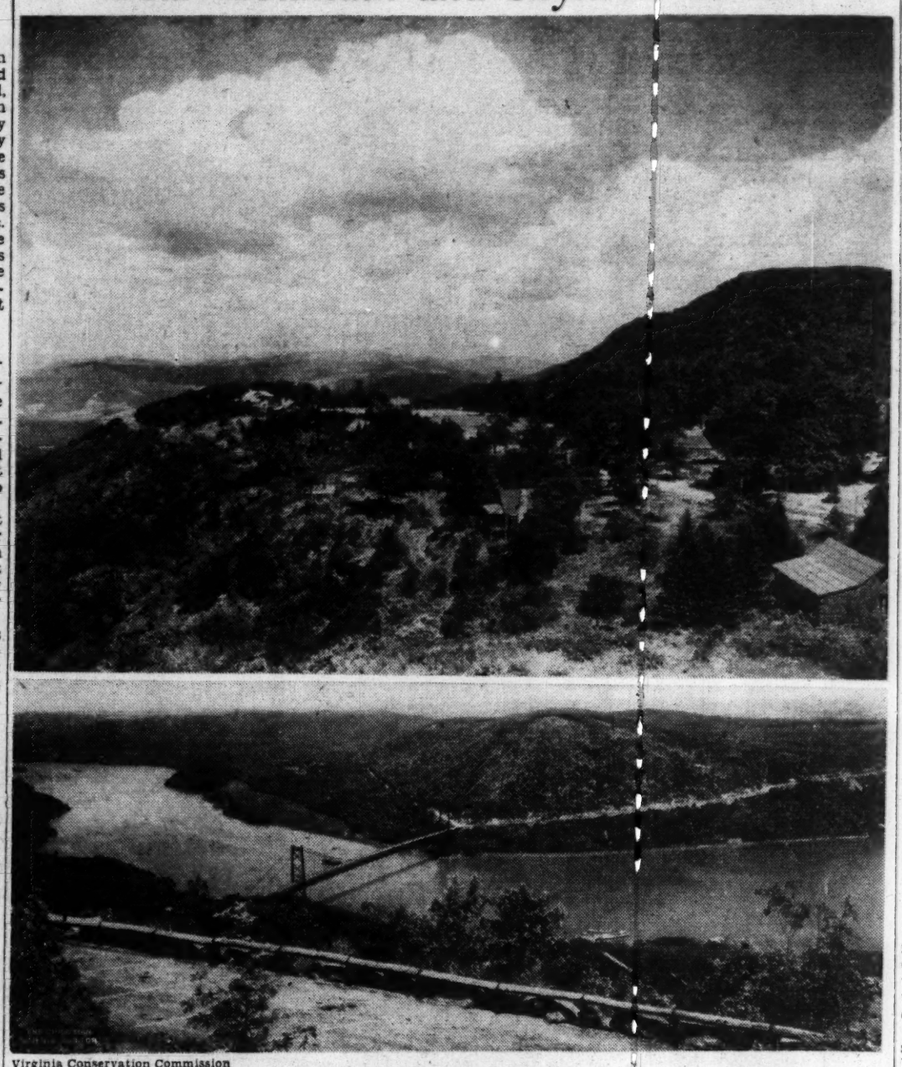
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PINE, Ore.—A white-hot meteor was dug out of the trunk of a large white fir tree in southern Deschutes County recently. Two forest patrolmen, assigned to duty in the Walker Range Patrol, were sent out to search for a blaze reportedly starting in a huge fir.

Locating the tree the two men reported they found smoke issuing from a large hole in the trunk of the tree about 60 feet above the ground. The tree was felled and upon raking out the fire they found the still glowing meteorite, which they described as being "about the size of a 10-quart pail."

The meteor was of metallic substance that closely resembled smelter slag, and was shattered from its impact with the tree. The material had penetrated to a depth of 14 inches into the tree when discovered.

Bear Mountain and Skyland Linked



Virginia Conservation Commission

A Fast, City-Avoiding Highway Links These New York and Virginia Spots

Upper: Skyland, cabin colony along Sky Line Drive, Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, which can be reached by a scenic way using the Bear Mountain Bridge, lower, crossing the beautiful Hudson River. The drive winds through some of the United States' most interesting shrines.

Virginia Trip Pierces Historic East

Monitor Traveltalks By M. LeTour

Williamsburg, the Blue Ridge Mountains, Virginia Beach, the new Shenandoah National Park, and the Sky Line Drive are some of the attractions that draw thousands of tourists into the Old Dominion State—historic Virginia—in the summer and fall. The few places mentioned are only a small fraction of the many interesting places to see and enjoy in Virginia.

There are many other historic shrines and places associated with the early Colonial and Revolutionary War period of the United States, but the list is entirely too long to be repeated here; however, to give the prospective visitor some idea of just how rich in historic lore Virginia really is, let us take time to remind our readers that the homes of at least four of our former Presidents are located in Virginia and are annually visited by pilgrims from all over the country. These include—Mount Vernon, George Washington's former home; Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson; Ash Lawn, the former home of James Monroe, and the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson in Staunton.

Civil War Landmarks

The Civil War likewise produced its crop of historic shrines and interesting places. All of these may be reviewed from the many informative signs placed throughout the State, outlining briefly the event each sign commemorates.

A fast, scenic, and noncongested motor route from Boston to historic Virginia, which definitely avoids such large cities as New York City, Jersey City, Newark, Trenton, and Philadelphia, is by way of Route 9, southwesterly to its junction with Route U. S. 20, and then to follow the latter route until it meets Route 15. On Route 15 travel into East Hartford.

Follow Route U. S. 6 from East Hartford, southwestwardly through Connecticut and an interesting section of New York State, onto the Bronx River Parkway Extension leading to the Bear Mountain Bridge Approach Highway.

Proceed on the Bear Mountain Bridge Approach Highway over a lofty course high above the Hudson River, through gorgeous scenes to and over the Hudson by means of the great Bear Mountain Bridge, spanning the historic river at the "Scenic Center of the East." Parking is permitted to enable those interested in viewing the scenery, to do so.

Go south from the bridge on Route U. S. 202 through a picturesque part of New York State and New Jersey into West Chester, Pa., where Route 52 is encountered and followed into Longwood. From Longwood follow Route U. S. 1 southward through Baltimore, Md., into Washington, generally considered the most beautiful city in the United States, with its almost endless list of "what to see" and a highlight of the trip.

Leaving Washington on U. S. Routes 211 and 29, drive westward to the crossroads town of Fairfax, Va., where stands the monument to the first soldier who fell in the Civil War. Continue into Gainesville in the heart of the Bull Run battle area. Leave Gainesville on State Highway Route 55 and drive into Front Royal, the gateway of the Shenandoah National Park and the Sky Line Drive.

Proceed southward along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains by the Sky Line Drive, observing en route, panoramas of unexcelled beauty starting at an altitude of approximately 2,000 feet, the road continues to climb higher and higher until an altitude of almost 4,000 feet is reached.

It is difficult to portray either with words or pictures the beauties of the scenery as revealed from the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Gradually descending from the "Drive" we come to Swift Run Gap, the southern end at present.

At Swift Run Gap turn left into State Route 4, called the Spotswood Trail, after Alexander Spotswood, one of the early governors of Virginia, who crossed the mountains here into the Shenandoah Valley in 1716. This famous expedition opened the way for settlement of the "West." Follow the trail down into Ruckersville, and then straight south onto State Route 29, which brings the traveler into the beautiful, historic city of Charlottesville.

Rich in History

Here is one of the finest cities in Virginia. Not very large, but full of activity, having a rich history of which its citizens are proud. The town was named for Charlotte, Queen of George III of England. Here were born the distinguished explorers of the Great Northwest—Lewis and Clark. The buildings and campus of the University of Virginia here are beautiful, and it is interesting to know that Thomas Jefferson founded this institution for higher learning in 1819. Nor far from the city are the homes of former Presidents Jefferson and Monroe. The way is plainly marked by direction signs and everyone making this trip should be sure to see Monticello and Ash Lawn.

Drive westward from Charlottesville on U. S. Route 250 into Staunton, birthplace of Woodrow Wilson, and then head north on Route U. S. 11 through the peaceful and scenic Shenandoah Valley, glimpses of which were had during the trip over the Sky Line Drive. Drive through the towns and cities of Fort Defiance, Harrisonburg, and New Market. In this area are the famous caverns of the Shenandoah Valley—Grand Caverns — Massanutten Caverns—Caverns of Melrose—Endless Caverns — Luray Caverns — Shenandoah Caverns and the Battlefield Crystal Caverns.

Tour-a-bouts

While general activity in Yellowstone National Park will continue until the snow blocks the roads, the closing date for the majority of hotels and lodges has been officially set for Sept. 12. Some housekeeping cabins will run on a skeletonized basis until the end of this month. The last regular train service to the park will bring visitors in on Sept. 9.

Reduced passenger fares on Cunard ships from Sept. 4 through Oct. 2, whereby a round trip in Tourist and Third Classes is sold for only 1½ times the usual one-way fare, gives fall vacationists an opportunity to save between 20 and 25 per cent. Because of the low rates booking in the Tourist Class are running about 40 per cent better than last year for the same period, while Third Class bookings are approximately 50 per cent ahead.

A large space will be set aside on the new Cunard White Star liner Mauretania for garage purposes. There will be room for 70 cars of average American size.

It takes 64 employees to man one train. The familiar figures of the conductor, a trainman, and flagman, a steward and dining-car crew, are less than one third of the number of persons on the entire staff of a train, even though its complete run be made in 6½ hours, as is done by the "400" between Chicago and the Twin Cities. Sixty-four persons comprise the personnel of this fast North Western train, for when one considers the fact that there are "two sides" to the run, with a train each way; that there must be relief workers to give the regular crew an occasional day off; that different enginemen and trainmen take the train over various divisions, the total number of men and women who make the train possible reaches imposing proportions.

From Edinburgh comes word that Kirriemuir, birthplace of Sir James Barrie, author of "Peter Pan" and other famous works, is now planning a museum to his memory. The house in which Barrie was born was recently acquired and restored by the National Trust of Scotland, and two rooms of it are now to be set aside for the museum. Among other relics it probably will contain a Barrie bed and the "mutch" or cap in which he was christened. Kirriemuir is, of course, the "Thrums" in several of his books.

North Carolina's "fifth season"—the prelude to autumn known as Indian summer—is commencing this year with indications of increased popularity. Many resorts which heretofore have closed after Labor Day will continue to operate into and even through October, encouraged by the response last year to the innovation.

A new 32-page booklet that details attractions of Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula has been published by the Province of Quebec Tourist Bureau, Quebec, for free distribution. Illustrating it are more than 20 oil paintings by Albert Cloutier, French-Canadian artist, which are produced in full color. A large road map defines alternate routes to the Gaspé from Montreal and Quebec, also main routes from Maine and other New England points.

Temple University To Teach Hobbies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Recognizing the increased popular interest in the pursuit of hobbies, Temple University officials recently announced an enlarged curriculum of "hobby," or vocational courses, so that men and women without any previous training may perfect themselves, after business hours, in their favorite pastime.

Subjects will include photography, creative writing, oil, pastel and water color painting, cartooning, graphic arts, the dance, sculpture and modeling, poetry writing, stage and screen forum and leather modeling.

Lindberghs in Prague

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 2 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh entertained Prague with some unexpected airplane stunts today when he landed here from Olmutz, where foggy weather had held him overnight. As he was taxiing after landing here with Mrs. Lindbergh, the American flier saw a crowd coming toward him as he landed. He swerved around and went to one corner of the field. Automobiles bearing Czech and American officials followed close behind. Not fast enough to escape the crowd, the Colonel taxied to the other end of the field.

There, still wearing his flying helmet, he jumped into the automobile of Maj. Lowell Riley, military attaché of the United States Legation here. Their next destination was not announced.

American Groups in Shanghai Ask State Departments' Aid

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2 (AP)—The American Chamber of Commerce Community Committee, comprising all organized American interests in Shanghai and including 10 missionary organizations, today cabled Secretary of State Cordell Hull a series of demands they would like to have made upon the Japanese.

These included recommendations that the State Department request return of American property in areas presently occupied by Japanese, with indemnification; that asserted censorship of the mails be discontinued, and that rights of travel and commerce on railways and inland waterways, including the Yangtze, be restored.

In a cable to Mr. Hull, they declared Americans in Shanghai were alarmed over the steady progress of the realization of Japanese plans to oust American and other trade from China by means of monopolies, trade and travel restrictions, control of commodities, exchange control, currency manipulation, already in effect in North China and crippling the most important lines of American trade there.

They said they were "convinced that the present is the time for America to take a firm stand."

They asked the Government to insist on restoration to the Shanghai Municipal Council of full authority and control over the International Settlement, including the Hongkew and Yangtze Poo sections and "due respect for and observance of all American treaty rights."

"We further urge support of all practical measures to limit the scope of hostilities in their disastrous effects on civilian communities and to prevent possibly ultimate spread of the conflagration to other quarters of the world," the cable said.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today he was carefully studying the recommendations of the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Community Committee of Shanghai. He has not yet decided what action to take on them.

Wang Visits Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Ambassador, said yesterday that he had brought President Roosevelt "up to date" on the Sino-Japanese conflict. He added that he had called on Mr. Roosevelt because "I hadn't reported to the President on our situation for some time."

World Boycott of Japan Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—World-wide boycott of Japanese goods and financial assistance for China were urged at the conference of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies here.

The conference recommended that, pending the action of Governments in assisting China, the Federation should increase its efforts to produce in every member country a general refusal to buy Japanese goods.

This recommendation followed a strong speech from Prof. H. Rolin, Belgian delegate, who deplored the repeated violation of international law, both in Ethiopia and the Far East.

It was emphasized by Professor Rolin, that by unanimous vote the Assembly of the League had not only condemned Japanese aggression upon China, but had specifically called upon each member State to afford such help to China as it found possible. This had been emphatically endorsed by the Council at the last meeting. Professor Rolin begged the members to aid their Governments in considering what steps they could take, with or without the co-operation of other nations, toward fulfilling their obligations under the Covenant and in helping to bring the war to an end.

The following suggestions were made: 1. The provision of financial assistance to China; 2. The provision of food and hospital supplies to China, especially with regard to civilian victims of war; 3. The abstinence from any negotiations with Japan which might be inimical to the interests of China and the imposition of such economic pressure on Japan as will most speedily put an end to its aggression, particularly the prohibition of all imports coming from Japan, and the refusal to that country of loans, and of all military supplies, including oils and metals.

From one of the representatives of the Federation in France, Mme. M. Sellier, came the proposal that the League should call a conference to determine and organize means for controlling bombing from the air, and also to provide sanctions in cases where belligerents have infringed the laws of humanity in the most flagrant manner.

Shanghai Living Costs Climb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—With Chinese currency greatly depreciated on the open market—as contrasted with the extremely limited categories in which the Chinese Government still provides exchange at the "official rate"—living costs in Shanghai have been undergoing a natural and rapid upward revision.

One of the most sudden and dramatic reminders of the fact was the recent authorization by the Shanghai Municipal Council for the Shanghai Power Company, American owned, to increase its rates on a sliding scale varying with the exchange level but starting out fractionally under 15 per cent.

This figure compares closely with estimates simultaneously published by the Council showing that there had been a rise of 14.262 per cent in the cost of foreign living for June, 1938, as compared with June, 1937. And this was regarded as relatively low, due to the presence of some commodities imported when exchange was over 29 American cents to the Chinese dollar instead of 18 cents or under.

The Council also compiled an index of the cost of living of Shanghai's Chinese population, showing that its increase has been 19.8 per cent despite the fact that the average Chinese budget includes food at a considerably larger proportion (56.6 per cent) of outlay than does the foreigner (30 per cent). Food is costly where it is imported but the Chinese eat few imported foodstuffs.

A surcharge of 15 per cent had already been allowed the Shanghai Gas Company but a few days after the power increase, the gas firm was given an extra 3 per cent making its surcharge 18 per cent. Similar utility increases were expected in the French Concession.

Rents are up, due in large part to the fact that the city is overcrowded as result of the inland hostilities and the fact that the Japanese continue their military operation in the Shanghai outskirts and part of the International Settlement. Licenses cost more in all classes, and entertainments provide surcharges for refugee relief.

Hearst Chicago Daily Joins Tabloid Ranks

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Herald and Examiner announced Sept. 1 that beginning with next Monday morning's editions it would be published in tabloid size.

The announcement said the Herald and Examiner, a Hearst paper, would be the fifty-fourth newspaper in the United States to adopt the tabloid make-up. The price of the paper in Chicago and suburbs will be reduced from three to two cents.

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filling picnic baskets with good things to eat is as easy as falling off a log—if you garner ideas and recipes from the food advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

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FOR EVERYTHING IN EXCLUSIVE LADIES' WEAR

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From PIE TINS to PIANOS

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Unique in BOSTON

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RATES: $3 up SINGLE, $4 up DOUBLE, Housekeeping Suites from $5.50

Nordblom Managed

THE MYLES STANDISH
BEACON ST. at KENMORE SQ., BOSTON

A TOWER OF HOSPITALITY
500 ROOMS
SINGLE $2.50 - $4
DOUBLE $3.50 - $5
AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SHOP

HOTEL Manger
Conveniently located at NORTH STATION
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Tub and Shower Bath — Servidor Radio — Electric Tickless Clocks and Circulating Ice Water in Every Room.

Direct Entrance B. & M. R. R.

Splendid Views of the Fenway and the Charles

Quiet yet convenient to all points of interest in Boston. Delightful rooms—single, double, and en suite—at reasonable rates. Fine cuisine. No liquor.

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Spencer L. Sawyer, Mgr.
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Also furnished and unfurnished apartments at the Barclay, 12 Commonwealth Ave. and the Croyden at 180 Commonwealth Ave.

Historic BOSTON . . . and the famous VENDOME

Adjacent to everything of interest . . . comfortable, refined atmosphere . . . 10 minutes walk to The Mother Church

RATES: Single from $3, Double from $4

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The Charlesgate
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One of Boston's Distinctive Hotels catering to a clientele appreciative of the atmosphere and comfort of a well organized home.
Comfortable rooms at nominal rates.
Within easy walking distance of The Mother Church
No Liquors Kenmore 4200

BOSTON
IN THE HEART OF BACK BAY
HOTEL VICTORIA
Public Library, Copley Square
A distinctive hotel, near The Mother Church. Delicious New England food served at reasonable prices.
RATES FROM $2.50 UP

The BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE (BOSTON) MASS.
A HOTEL WITH ALL THE CHARM OF A PRIVATE HOME BUT NONE OF THE HOUSEHOLD CARES
MODERATE RATES
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Greater Boston

Your Home in Boston

is conveniently located for you just three blocks away from The Mother Church. The Puritan prides itself on the quiet luxury of its appointments and service—its old-time courtesy and charm.

You will also appreciate the privilege of the auto parking area at the rear of the hotel, for which no charge is made to guests.

Rates:
Single room $3.50, Double $5.00, Suites $7.50 and up.

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Located at the Entrance of Boston's Delightful Fenway
Only 5 Minutes from the Christian Science church
Single with Bath, $2.50 up
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BOSTON, MASS.
AT the GATEWAY to the FENWAY
Special Weekly Rates on Extended Visits

Why Monitor Readers Like This Hotel

- Located 1½ blocks from The Mother Church.
- No liquor sold.
- Free parking in fenced-in lot.
- We have advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for more than 25 years.

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DeLuxe Dining at Popular Prices

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On the Charles at 91 Bay State Road
$3.50 up SINGLE
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Delightful walk to The Mother Church
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Bring the Hospitable Charm of Colonial Days to a Modern House.
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CHOCORUA, N.H.
offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of the beauties and attractions awaiting you here. Write for one.
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EAGLE PHENIX HOTEL
"Service Unexcelled" Concord, N. H.

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Overlooking Lake Anasagunticook
A friendly place for nice people. Simple, informal, comfortable.
Good food from our 400-acre farm.
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Bathing, Boating, Fishing
Rooms or cabins with or without bath, $26.25 up. Select Clientele.
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OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 10
On Route U. S. 1
On Southern Maine's Sunshine Coast
2 miles sand beach. Golf, tennis, riding club, boating, bathing, fishing. Strictly modern, homelike atmosphere, select clientele. Concert trio, dance orchestra, bridge. American Plan. $35 a week and up.
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Winters—The Florence Villa Hotel in Florida On the Suburban Lake Shores, Winter Haven

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Enjoy Golf, Tennis, Sailing, Fishing
NO REDUCTION IN ACTIVITIES after Labor Day—but
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Write A. F. Beach, Vergennes, Vt., for special folder on Autumn attractions
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Hotels Open Until Oct. 12

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Truly one of America's great hotels. Four restaurants that are famous all over the South. Seven hundred rooms. Spotless cleanliness—real Southern courtesy. "Just ask your Louisville friends." Single rooms from $3—double rooms from $5.
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World Famous Women's Hotel
Where a friendly welcome awaits the woman traveler
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Special weekly rates for not less than four weeks' stay.
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Single room with bath, $2.00 up
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Overlooking beautiful Central Park. Of 2 to three rooms and pantry apartments, exquisitely furnished. Residential or Transient.
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$7 per person (two in a room)
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Sightseeing trips will be arranged by management at small additional cost.
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Single ..... $2.00 up
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All Rooms Have Bath
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Excellent Food
Three Blocks from First Church of Christ, Scientist
Rates from $2 Single, $3 Double
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One Block from Central Park
Opp. Hayden Planetarium
Convenient—Economical Location
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The DE WITT CLINTON
ALBANY'S NEWEST smartest HOTEL
A KNOTT HOTEL
400 spic span clean, outside rooms with bath. Faces Capitol Park. New air conditioned grill room. Delightful main dining room. Splendid meals. Attentive service. Moderate rates. Come...we'll make you happy.
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Modern European Plan
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• for its ideal location overlooking Central Park.
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One-half block from Third Church
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The WHITTIER
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Modern, Distinctive, Fireproof
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ALBANY'S NEWEST smartest HOTEL
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400 spic span clean, outside rooms with bath. Faces Capitol Park. New air conditioned grill room. Delightful main dining room. Splendid meals. Attentive service. Moderate rates. Come...we'll make you happy.
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When in Portland Live at the
Campbell Court
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Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine
A Residential Hotel with the Dignity of a well-Appointed Home
Within easy access to theatres, clubs and shopping centers; European plan, single room, bath, $2.50; double, $3.50. Special rates American plan.
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Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
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EVERY CRUISE LESS THAN $10 A DAY

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Rooms with Bath . . .
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7TH at WITMER
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Heart of the City
400 rooms
400 baths
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Weekly and Monthly Rates
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In the heart of Hollywood . . . close to smart shops and amusements; lovely gardens. Daily from $3; monthly from $30.
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TARIFF FROM $2.00
GARAGE ADJOINING
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Beverly Hills HOTEL and BUNGALOWS
European or American Plan
Special Summer Rates
Acres of Gardens • Swimming, Tennis, Badminton Without Extra Charge.
BEVERLY HILLS-CALIFORNIA

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FIFTH AVENUE AT ELM
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
All outside rooms—patio, innerspring Mattresses. Daily Rates From $1.25. Monthly Rates From $22.50. With Excellent Meals, $47.50.
Free Parking — No Liquor Served

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Pioneer Hotel
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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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Pageant Tells Story of Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—Jackson's first annual Cascades Festival pageant, held in the William and Mathilda Sparks Foundation, played to an audience of more than 80,000 in eight days. Eighteen hundred Jackson County amateur entertainers took part.

On the last evening of the performance, Captain and Mrs. Sparks, who made possible the beautiful spectacle, were called to the platform by the audience, and an enthusiastic ovation to them took place in the outdoor cascades setting.

"We only had in mind in creating the foundation and cascades something for the pleasure and recreation of our fellow citizens. However, it far surpassed our expectations and has been visited by over 5,000,000 people, who, we hope, have left Jackson with a more kindly feeling toward our city," said Mr. Sparks.

Banks of the illuminated artificial waterfall formed seven natural stages on which the "Story of Water" was brilliantly told through song, dance and music. Costumes worn by the actors were of rainbow hues and resembled the tumbling waterfall in color.

At nightfall, when the Cascades were started, the whispering sound of the water quieted the expectant throng. Organ music swelled. Cascades lights, misty through side sprays, were turned on to reveal the first scene in "Aqua Lore" the title given the pageant.

In the sprays were living statues, framed in mist and light, these figures looked upon the arrival of the Maids of the Mist and the Ladies of the Fountains. Figures in white danced against the deep red background of the Cascades fall, to depict classic water nymphs.

Bugles sounded. Neptune, mythological water deity, held court in the falls. Tom toms sounded, and silhouetted against the sky were Indians marching in single file. Tepees smoked. Ponies lined the banks, and on a far hill a signal fire gleamed. In the center of the Cascades flow, a spear dance, symbolic of Indian sacrifice to their imaginary water gods, was performed.

Columbus, Balboa, and Magellan were depicted. From the lurching decks of ships the story shifted to gay scenes and fiestas upon the return of the wanderers.

Spanish senoritas and Italian dancers appeared and whirled to the gay tunes of the old world. From the Latin countries, the story of water traveled north to Holland. Girls clacked wooden shoes to Netherland tunes. In the background, windmills turned to tell the story of harnessing water for power.

"Old Man River" was portrayed by a bass singer, and the Deep South of the crinoline days was brought to the stage with southern belles wearing full skirts, gentlemen with stovepipe hats, and negro singers.

The pageant closed to the tune of "America" followed by bursting bombs.

Galvini: Galvanize

The process of surfacing iron or steel with zinc is named in honor of Luigi Galvini, 18th century Italian professor.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crisp Wash Frocks—Smart for September School Wear

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Traveling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Together? Yes. Eight thousand miles
Cannot deprive me of your smiles;
I find it easy every day
To walk with you along the qual
In old Genève.

Here sunlight glints athwart the wings
Of western seagulls.—My heart sings
With joy to know, near "Mon Repos"
The fledgling swans now swimming go
On Lac Genève.

The skies are blue above Salève—
Blue as these gentians gathered there;
This orchid, now within my hand,
You gathered in a strange, dear land,
Near old Genève.

On moonlight nights, I watch the Rhone
Flow past the bridges—now well known
To me—and see you loiter where
Jean Jacques sits pensive in bronze chair
In old Genève.

Sweet, now we know that though you be
In old Genève, while I may see
The sun rise over Puget Sound,
Our hearts sing on together round
The streets of loved Genève.

A. S. L.

We Wanted Trees

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We had been apartment dwellers for several years and our greatest desire was to have a small home of our own. We kn w that wood, brick and mortar alone would never make this home a home, but that it would have to be made up of our good thoughts, such as peace, harmony, companionship, protection, patience, tolerance, beauty and love. We also knew that we must have trees and many flowers, as well as birds; for the trees and flowers would show us God's abundance and the birds would be continually praising Him.

This home was searched for far and wide, but always the trees seemed to be missing. Then finally one bright summer morning, we suddenly found the dream home we had been looking for. It would, however, never have looked like a dream home come true to anyone but ourselves. The house needed paint. The grounds, which consisted of two large lots, had not seen a lawnmower for years, for the grass was nearly as tall as our heads. The lily pool was so overgrown with weeds that one had to look twice to see if it really were a lily pool. But, wonder of wonders, there stood six tall old fir trees gently stirring in the breeze, as if trying to tell us that they had been there all the time, just waiting for us to find them.

Eight years have gone quickly and joyously by since that summer morning. Now the little house has a smart coat of white paint and dark green shutters have been placed at the windows. The lawn is green and neatly cut, with flower beds around its edge; the lily pool is a thing of beauty, with graceful ferns about its border and the birds bathe in it all day long and sing us their songs of praise. The tall fir trees stand guard over all, and how grateful we are that someone loved trees enough to leave these standing for us. The greatest joy we have found in this home with its trees and birds and flowers is that many who have seemed burdened have found their way to this little home and have gone away with a greater sense of harmony, beauty, peace, and love.

A Friday column

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Avocados and Persian Limes

To Add New, Refreshing, Flavors to the Menu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

Avocados and Persian limes are two tropical fruits that are gaining rapidly in public favor. Formerly classed as luxuries, these fruits now are almost as available as bananas, due to intensive cultivation during the past few years in Southern Florida.

The avocado is a fruit only because it grows on a tree, it is a pear only in shape, it is not a vegetable nor a nut, but is frequently described as a fruit, vegetable, nut, all in one. Its rich, nutty flavor, like olives, is often a cultivated taste, not appreciated at the first trial. The fruit is at its best when dead ripe, yielding to a slight pressure of the whole hand. After peeling and stoning, the meat may be sliced, diced, riced, or mashed with equal success. The United States Department of Agriculture gives the information that food obtained from a half-pound avocado equals that in value supplied by a half-dozen eggs, a one-pound loaf of bread or a good husky beefsteak.

The Persian lime, as a valuable fruit crop, is fast becoming a rival of the avocado in Florida. These big juicy citrus fruits, that are "green when they're ripe and ripe when they're green," are famous for their delicate aroma and are much in demand for cooling drinks, fruit punch, fruit salads, as a garnish, flavor, etc. It can be used in practically any way that a lemon can, but its delicate flavor makes it more generally liked.

Limes seem to have an affinity for avocados, the two flavors making a most delicious combination. Many people think that the ideal way to serve avocados is simply to cut them in half, remove the pit and sprinkle the meat with lime juice. The avocado being rich in its own oil really needs no oil added when served as a salad.

Here are some new recipes that combine the two fruits.

Avocado Fruit Cocktail

1 cup ripe avocados, cut in balls
1 cup orange segments
1 cup grapefruit segments
⅔ cup Thousand Island dressing
¼ cup Persian lime juice. Beat the lime juice into the Thousand Island dressing and blend with the prepared fruit. Chill and serve in cocktail cups lined with small curls of crisp lettuce.

Avocado Salad

The avocado is often called the "salad fruit" as it is particularly well liked in that form. Many delightful combinations have been discovered. Here are a few.

Peel and cut in half, lengthwise, large avocados and chill. Scoop out slightly larger holes than are left by the pit and stuff with the following mixture:

2 tablespoons avocado pulp, mashed
1 tablespoon cream
5 ripe olives, chopped fine
2 tablespoons nuts, chopped fine
1 tablespoon onion juice
1 tablespoon Persian lime juice
Salt to taste and add to
1 package of cream cheese that has been mashed.

After filling the avocados put the halves together, wrap in waxed paper to hold shape, chill 30 minutes. Slice in rings and serve on lettuce.

A Simple Salad

Here is a simple salad that is always liked: Peel avocado and slice thin, lengthwise. Dice 1 small onion and place on top of the avocado slices. Cover with a dressing made of salt, ½ teaspoon sugar and ½ cup vinegar diluted with water, or part vinegar and part lime juice. Chill and serve on lettuce.

Avocado Sandwiches

1. Combine equal parts of mashed avocado and creamy pimiento cheese. Add a few drops of Persian lime juice and spread between thin buttered slices of bread.

2. Blend three parts of mashed avocado with one part of caviar. Add minced parsley and a few drops of lime and onion juice.

3. For an open toast sandwich, mash the meat of one avocado and blend with salt and lime juice to flavor. Spread over hot crisp toast, garnishing with slices of ripe olives and pimientos.

Frozen Avocado Cream

Peel 1 large ripe avocado and mince until fine. Chill for a few moments while beating 1 cup of whipping cream. Into the stiff cream fold ¼ cup of maple syrup, then the avocado and ¼ cup chopped pecans. Turn the mixture into a refrigerator freezing tray or pack in an ice-salt freezer. Let freeze 1½ hours, then serve in sherbet glasses with bits of candied fruits to garnish.

Persian Lime Pie

Melt 1 tablespoon butter in pie tin, covering bottom and sides. Crush 2 five-cent packages of vanilla wafers and press onto bottom and sides of tin for crust. Beat yolks of 4 eggs. Add juice of 2 Persian limes and ¼ teaspoon of the rind, grated. Add 1 can condensed milk and ½ cup sugar. Beat well and pour into crust. Make meringue with the 4 egg whites beaten stiff to which 4 tablespoons sugar has been added. Place meringue on top of filling and bake in moderate oven 20 minutes. Chill in icebox and serve cold.

Wanda MacDowell

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Fall Style Points for Smart Scholars Include Dressmaker and Peasant Touches

Wash Frocks Carry Little Girls Through September. Teen Ages Turn to Pleated Skirts, Suspender Dresses. Front Fullness and High Necklines Favored

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

School fashions are attractive and practical this fall.

September is often a very warm month even as far north as New England, so that girls and boys who begin or resume their pursuit of learning then, need a good equipment of cotton frocks and suits. Indeed, up to about the age of ten, cotton is an excellent all-year material for classrooms and play. The fact that more and more cotton fabrics are sanforized-shrunk and color-fast increases their serviceability. Clan ginghams, chambray, percale, Calico, the sheers and piqué, possessing a great variety of textures, can be selected critically for special silhouettes. Crush-resistant linen and spun rayon, some of which is also sanforized, fall into the same utility classification with cottons and share with them much interesting patterning.

When mothers feel it is time for their children to exchange the washable materials for woolens, rayons and silks, it can be done in a practical way by means of jumper and suspender frocks and separate skirts, woven of these warmer fibres, and worn with tubbable guimpes and blouses of crisp and dainty cottons and linens.

They are made very attractive by fagoting, feather-stitching, lace edgings, smocking, and shirring. Worn with pleated wool skirts in plaids, stripes, checks or dots or in a gay solid color they are attractive for tots.

As girls grow older the pleats in the skirt tend toward a front grouping, or are discarded in favor of widely gored silhouettes, which have a new swing derived also from the concentration of fullness in the front. But the jumper, suspender and separate blouse vogues continue up to the college group, and are expressed in wools of many weaves and textures and in silk and rayon prints.

Perhaps we are tired of "the peasant influence." But what are we going to do about it? Here is the dirndl still going strong, though modified by high necklines and smocked bodices and waistlines shirred on "Lastex." And here is the laced bodice from Sweden, demure above a gathered skirt. They are made up in stuffs with dark "peasant" backgrounds and gay stripes, block prints and floral arrangments and in challis weaves.

Necklines are high in all age-groups. Narrow turn-down collars, sometimes double, are edged with lace or piped in contrast with the goods, fagoted or embroidered. Puffed sleeves are squared off to a broad shoulder line. In small sizes baggy pockets are trimmed to match the collar. A few peplums are seen in blouses to be worn with separate skirts. Boleros, although no longer prevalent, are still seen. An attractive suit in the eight-year size had a kilted skirt of wool plaid, a white shantung blouse and a short green velvet bolero, harmonized with the plaid.

Advancing into the teens one finds skirt fullness tending to concentrate in front pleats which form a panel, whose effect is sometimes that of a continuation of the pleated bosom on the bodice. A long row of buttons, sometimes grouped and matched to the belt, gives a slimming effect to the silhouette with shirtwaist bodice and flared skirt. The smocking and gatthers that lend such ingenuousness to very young sizes are exchanged for tucked plastrons and vestees that may be braided or trimmed with rickrack. Pockets alter their angle and run up and down, from the belt line and the yoke line or form horizontal slits in the yoke itself.

"Date" dresses choose silk, rayon and wool crepes and, occasionally, taffeta. They are fond of developing high waist-lines and naif collars, such as wing-tips. Their skirts are usually moderately straight till they flare below the knees.

Off-White Gabardine Suit for Junior to Wear on Sundays and Special Occasions.

Posies From the Vacant Lot

With Clouds of Sweet Clover, Crews of Blue Sailors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We were going to visit Mary in the city, Mary, whose work made it necessary for her to leave her dear little country home for three months every summer. Secretly we pitied her—she would, of course, miss her garden with its abundance of flowers. It was difficult to imagine her without it.

We might have saved ourselves the unpleasantness of such misgivings; they were, as we later discovered, unnecessary. Mary had a cutting garden—the vacant lot around the corner. Her little apartment was gay with color and sweet with fragrance culled from what might have seemed to most of those who passed it, just a dump.

Just Like the Poem

Bricks of a forgotten building lay in tumbled disorder about a dilapidated "For Sale" sign, but almost concealing it were clouds of sweet clover, both the white and the yellow varieties. Ragged blue sailors of the chicory plant were there, crews of them. Was there ever a lovelier blue! And growing, just as Margaret Deland describes them,

"Where tired feet
Toil to and fro;
Where flaunting Sin
May see thy heavenly hue
Or weary Sorrow look from thee
Toward a tenderer blue."

We were given a paring knife the first morning we were there, and instructions to cut some chicory blossoms for the breakfast table. We did as we were told, but we just knew they would fade. They didn't. They kept their beautiful blue color for breakfast, and hours after. And weren't they lovely in a little yellow glazed pitcher.

Slender Spikes in a Creamer

On a small light stand beside the bed Mary had arranged slender spikes of white sweet clover with the sturdier blooms of red clover, the kind we used to call "bumblebee clover" when we were in primary school. A pink Staffordshire creamer brought from "back home" was the container.

Adorning a chest of drawers in the hall was a brown pottery jar filled with the golden buttons of the tansy, making a glowing spot of color in what might have been a dull corner.

Later in the day we were asked to go "two blocks down on the right" and buy six white carnations for a party table that evening. Six white carnations, that didn't sound very festive, . . . but we reckoned without the vacant lot. Mary not only stretched the flower shop purchase, she improved it by combining it with Queen Anne's Lace, the wild carrot of our childhood. (We made a mental note of this for future use.) And we revelled in the beauty of it under candlelight.

Deposited by the Dump Cart

"The first summer I lived here, I missed the wild carrot very much," said Mary, "but last summer an accommodating dump cart deposited several loads of gravel in the vacant lot. There must have been seeds or roots of the plant in the load, for this year, to my delight, I find it growing there, and my wants have been supplied. Even earlier in the season I find something that's quite decorative, . . . guess what? A burdock plant! Sometimes I dig one, retaining about an inch of root, for a fern dish. It's quite lovely, when young, with its silvery green leaves, and it keeps in water for weeks. I have such fun answering the question, 'What is that fascinating plant?' My reply is, 'Another exotic from the vacant lot around the corner.'"

Flora G. Pease

Courtesy of Universal Studios

Going Back to School in Plaids and Suspenders—Here Is a Favorite Campus Costume, Worn by Dixie Dunbar. The Full Skirt Has Sunburst Stitched Pleats Topped by a Wide Band Fastened to the Suspenders With Navy Velvet Buttons. The Beige Blouse Is Fastened Down With Navy Buttons Which Also Act as Cuff Links on the Full Sleeves.

The Lady of the Pencils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lady of the Pencils quite frequently finds herself the target for witticisms aimed pleasantly at her championship of the common lead pencil as a household implement. She brought the pencil habit from the business world into her own home and considers this small article one of the biggest items in her efficiency program. So she goes blithely on her way—making her lists, jotting down all the little memoranda which would otherwise clutter her thinking, keeping her various records and accounts, scattering pencils at advantageous places about the house.

4—Menu Reminders

There is in her recipe file a set of cards on which are written favorite foods of the family. One card holds desserts, one meats, one vegetables—this as a gentle reminder of the range of her choice, as well as of the likes and dislikes of the various members.

Another card bears a list of foods which she wishes to serve only occasionally, but does not wish to overlook entirely.

Another gives a list of food combinations for different seasons which seem to her especially good.

Several cards hold complete menus which can be carried out quickly and easily when unexpected guests arrive and visiting makes one less culinary-minded.

Under pressure of daily routine or of emergency these sets of cards, easily consulted, prove most helpful.

No Reason for First Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

I was very glad to read Mrs. J. S.'s "Comment on Household Employment." Women working in offices and stores are not called by their first names and it doesn't seem necessary to do it with domestic help.

Having worked for a short period in a family I can fully appreciate how she felt when she had to leave in order to "get time to breathe."

It seems strange that in this particular line of work employers are so far behind the times that they still expect people to work such long hours and also treat them more like machines than human beings.

R. P.

Young Ideas for Old Household Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

I hadn't actually said it, but I had certainly implied that "woman's work is never done"; when my friend volunteered, "Of course, that's the charm of a home, there's always something new to be done! She startled me with the remark, but as usual, I found that she was right, and that her optimism applied to many things. There was, for example:

The old trunk I had to tolerate: As a city apartment dweller, I was always short of storage space, which necessitated my harboring an old trunk. Wherever we moved I needed it, and usually tried to conceal it somewhere in the kitchen. Last spring I moved it into the bedroom, but it looked scarcely any better there. Its new surroundings suggested covering it with chintz. Shortly before, I had seen a picture of a dressing table with a long mirror hung over it, and I decided to treat the trunk in a similar way. It took five yards of material and a few thumb tacks which I used to fasten a wide ruffle around the bottom part and a separate, square piece on the top so that the cover could easily be lifted up. There was enough material to reline the inside of the cover and to make sofa pillows for the top, thus creating the effect of a pretty settee. By purchasing a 50-inch mirror for $1, my project was complete.

Dustbag to the Rescue

The dustbag: Perchance, when you rented your snug, city apartment you were confronted with the sign, "No Shaking of Mops Allowed!" And did you wonder how you would perform that necessary duty? Maybe you thought, as I did, you could accomplish it sometimes by shaking the mop out of the window after dark, or perhaps you soaked the dust into the mop with fresh coatings of polish until it weighed nearly as much as a loaded snow shovel?

If so, you can imagine my glee in finding a remedy for the trouble: In buying the two sofa pillows for my made-over trunk, I acquired a large paper sack, something of a giant mat bag. Its size and durability attracted my attention, and it occurred to me that I could shake my mop in this bag and prevent dust from escaping.

Trying the experiment I found it worked perfectly. When I finished cleaning one floor, I put the mop in the bag, firmly grasped the top of the sack, and gave it a few shakes. Result: I had a fresh mop to begin on the next room!

The old refrigerator: The electric refrigerator which I "drew" in my last apartment was one of the old-fashioned variety with a flat top and square corners. It had been painted in time past, but the surface, especially the top, was scarred. By covering the top with a green blotter, such as one uses for a desk, I achieved an artistic background for my decorative cookie jar and pottery bowls, thus completely changing the effect.

Cushions for All

The kitchen chairs: Do you discipline yourself to stand their Spartan rigidity? And morning after morning do you watch the family sit uncomfortably at the breakfast table? Just see them respond to the luxury of "balloon-tired" cushions from the ten-cent store!

I chose the thickest ones I could find. They bore a gaudy flowered pattern, but I remembered that in sorting out the old trunk's contents I discovered material which could transform them completely. Long ago someone had given me one of those yester-year, green velvet sofa pillow covers stamped with an Indian head. Turning this fabric wrong-side out disclosed a rep surface, which was just the thing to put over those "streamline" cushions. As it happened, they already had tie-backs of the same color.

A woman's castle: It's really fun to apply "young ideas" to old household problems, because afterward, if the results are good, it is such a satisfaction to show things off to one's friends and hear them say, "Why, how ingenious!" I agree with the philosopher who said, "A man's home is his castle," but maybe to a woman it is even more, for it is a means of self-expression.

G. M. A.

How Certain Fabrics Got Their Names

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you ever wonder how the materials of which your clothes are made got their names? I can tell you about some of them. They were usually derived from the places where they were first made.

Cambric, a very fine linen cloth, came from Cambria, a town in Holland. It was first brought to England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Out of it were made the ruffs they all wore at that time. Of course they had to be starched and, strange to say, no one in England then knew how to starch. The first starching was done in Holland, and a Dutch woman, Mrs. Dinghen, was sent for to teach starching in England.

It is said that flax, of which linen is made, first grew in Egypt near the Nile. The yarn was spun by hand into linen so exquisitely fine that it was called "woven air" and would pass through a man's ring. The Egyptians embroidered it in gold thread. Pieces of it have been found in Egyptian tombs.

Of course we all know Irish linen is of the finest workmanship. Belfast is famous for the fine linens manufactured there.

Long, long ago, materials were made in some of the countries of Europe and Asia which were as beautiful and fine as human hands could make them.

Muslin, a fine thin cotton material, was first made in Mosul, a city in Asiatic Turkey. The East India muslins were at one time considered the finest made.

Gauze, a thin transparent material made of cotton or silk, striped and figured, was named from Gaza, in Palestine, where it was first made. The Turks used to embroider it in gold thread.

Calico was named from Calicut, a city of India, from which it was first taken to England in 1631. The name of gingham was derived from the town of Guingamp, in Brittany.

Damask, a beautiful silk or linen cloth figured with large flowers, was invented in Damascus, Syria.

Infinite skill and patience were used in the making of all these lovely materials.

A. K.

Pointers on Buying Children's Shoes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little brother and sister can be just as fashion-right as their elders when it comes to shoes, judging from the new fall selections.

Manufacturers of the better grades of children's shoes urge parents to consider fit and construction of a child's shoe before anything else. They state, however, that children's shoes follow certain conservative style trends just as do those of adults.

For the little child just learning to walk the little boot, oxford, and single strap with center buckle are perennial types. These can be bought in white and tan elk, kidskin, and buckskin, but most popular with the best dressed younger generation are the plain white elk.

For Small Schoolboy

Corduroys and tweeds are going to be popular for school and play for the small boy who should have a pair of sturdy brown elk oxfords to wear with them. A shark tip or moccasin toe and leather or crepe sole are the chief trimming treatments. For dress-up occasions, plain black or brown calfskin are considered proper, and for dancing school (if you can get him to go) a pair of patent leather oxfords.

The older boys are favoring a heavier brogue type of footwear after the vogue worn by college boys. For dress occasions their choice is a plain wing tip brogue.

Saddle Oxford for All Ages

It's the young girls, however, who get the most fashion attention. Even the three year olds want the patent leather "with fancy straps" that they see in juvenile shoe-shop windows. In the growing girls' shoes all the leading treatments for college girl's and women's low heeled shoes are found. This includes a wide variety of the saddle oxford which is fashion-right for any girl from six to sixty. The mudguard trimmed shoes, so popular with the grownups, are now shown for the younger generation as well as perforation, pinkings, facings, and contrast stitching. There are also some new girl's oxfords with the scalloped top, fashioned after the new camisole shoes for their mothers and older sisters.

Brown in various shades, from dark to tan, including an occasional rust, is the leading color for the young miss. These shades can usually be worn with her tweeds and plaids for school and play. For dress occasions the younger girls still cling to the patent leather sandals which are also being made to look more and more like grown-up shoes.

Easy to Make for Gifts Or for Bazaars

6—Hat Covers and Lingerie Cases

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cellophane is intriguing in its possibilities. A double thickness may be used for hat covers, lingerie, handkerchief, and hosiery cases. Traveling men like to have such cases for their dress shirts. For these and for lingerie the cellophane is cut to make an overlapping envelope to fit, and all edges are bound, with the largest stitch on the machine, with double-fold bias tape. For men dark red and brown are favorite colors in tape; for women the pastel tints are preferred. The hosiery and handkerchief cases are made with two pockets which fold against each other, instead of flaps.

The hat covers may be made of cloth as well as cellophane. Cut either material in a rounded cone, somewhat the shape of a gothic window and of a size appropriate to a hat. Cut four sides (or eight of cellophane), and stitch together like a hat, right sides out, and bind with colored bias tape, always double-fold. Finish with another piece of bias fold around the bottom edge and put a loop of tape at the top so the cover may be hung up when not in use. A cloth cover will fall gently into place when finished, but one of cellophane will stand like a box and must have two sides pressed inward to make it lie flat. Used as covers on hat stands these will keep out dust and lint.

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Bees Home Tomorrow For Series With Philadelphia

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having finished their final tour of the West, where they spread havoc among the flag contenders, the hustling Bees return to Boston early this evening and prepare for a three-day stand at National League Field.

Tomorrow they play a single game with the Phillies and follow with a double-header on Sunday. Monday brings the Brooklyn Dodgers here for two holiday games. Then, following a week's trip around the eastern half of the circuit, the locals come back to the Hub for their last meetings with the Cubs, Pirates, Reds and Cardinals.

Won 12 On Road

To say that the Bees enjoyed a successful road tour, is putting it mild. They won 12 and dropped only seven. Two out of three were captured in Philadelphia and Chicago, two out of four in Brooklyn, one out of two in St. Louis, one out of three in Pittsburgh and four straight in Cincinnati.

Only the Cardinals bettered the Boston record for the past three weeks. The Red Birds won 15 and lost six for the stretch. Both the Bees and Cards maintained a faster pace than any of the so-called contenders. The Pirates won 11 and lost 10, the Reds took 10 and dropped nine, the Cubs broke even in 20 starts and the Giants fell to the bottom of the first division by losing 11 out of 17.

The winning pace gave the Bees a hold on the second division lead and virtually assured them of that position. The Cardinals are only 3½ contests behind the locals, but must soon go through the motions of an eastern journey. The locals are tough at home and should retain their spot in the standing.

Nine With Giants

In fact, there is a chance the boys managed by Casey Stengel will crash the upper half of the National League in the closing weeks. With their pitching and hitting clicking together, the Bees are scheduled to play nine games with the Giants, who are rapidly piling up points in the losing column. This morning they were just five games in front of the Boston team.

Pitching honors for the trip were evenly divided. Dick Errickson, a young man who is fast developing, won three games and lost one. Jim Turner, Milt Shoffner and John Lanning each had two and one. Lou Fette, Ira Hutchinson and Danny MacFayden each broke even in a pair of starts.

In 12 of the 19 road contests, Stengel's opening pitcher went the route. Honors here were also evenly distributed. Turner, Hutchinson, MacFayden, Errickson, Lanning and Fette each accomplished two full-game performances. Fette dropped an 11-inning battle to the Dodgers. MacFayden was forced to give up a close struggle in St. Louis, where Bob Weiland held Boston to three hits.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . Vince Di Maggio has hit six home runs in the last nine games for the Bees . . . He also has hit safely in seven straight contests . . . Debs Garms has collected 10 hits in the most recent 18 appearances at the plate . . . Al Lopez has gone hitless in only one of the last 18 games . . . Since returning from the injured list, the catcher has batted .301.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Cubs won the series final from the Bees yesterday, 4 to 2, despite another Di Maggio homer . . . Lanning was the losing pitcher, being driven out in the second inning . . . The Red Sox, with Jimmy Foxx getting his thirty-ninth home run, took the Browns and Buck Newsom by a 5-to-3 score . . . Jimmy has driven across 134 runs this season.

Seeser Is Rifle Victor at Ohio

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 2 (AP)—Edward V. Seeser, of Lynn, Mass., platoon sergeant of the U. S. Marine Corps, has a letter of commendation coming from President Roosevelt for out-shooting 1971 competitors yesterday in the final round of the President's match at the national rifle matches.

He wins a gold medal and the letter from the President. Seeser had a score of 146 of 150 for 30 shots, 10 fired at 200 yards standing and 10 each at 600 and 1,000, prone.

Sergt. Thurman E. Barrier, of Statesville, N. C., was the unfortunate entrant for the second straight day in the 30 caliber service rifle classic. Wednesday he tied Corporal Wadie Giacobbe, infantry, of Fort McKinley, Maine, for the Leech Cup, their scores being exactly the same, except for the fact that Giacobbe's final shot was in the "V" ring and Barrier's was not, giving the infantryman the edge over the marine.

The same thing happened yesterday, Barrier and Seeser being even in score and number of shots in the "V" ring, but the latter getting the championship because his final bullet hit the center of the target and Barrier's did not.

Isbell Voted Trophy

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Cecil Isbell, of Purdue, yesterday was voted the most valuable player to the Western College All-Stars in their 28-to-16 victory over the Washington Redskins. Isbell received 69 of the 72 votes cast by sports writers who covered the game and was awarded a trophy given by the New York World's Fair. Johnny Kovatch, Northwestern end, received two votes and Jim McDonald, Ohio State quarterback, one.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	74	48	.607
Cincinnati	68	56	.548
Chicago	68	56	.548
New York	67	56	.545
Boston	61	60	.504
St. Louis	59	65	.476
Brooklyn	55	67	.451
Philadelphia	38	82	.317

Results Sept. 1
Chicago 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 0.
Only games scheduled

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	39	.686
Boston	70	56	.583
Cleveland	69	53	.566
Detroit	63	60	.512
Washington	61	63	.492
Chicago	52	67	.437
St. Louis	44	77	.364
Philadelphia	44	79	.358

Results Sept. 1
Boston 9, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 6, New York 2.
Chicago 11, Washington 6.
Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 4.

Pequot Retains Sears Bowl In Junior Racing

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Sept. 2 (AP)—The Sears Bowl, prized trophy which is symbolic of the national junior yachting championship, remained today on a shelf in the Pequot Yacht Club here.

A gallant crew representing Pequot yesterday sailed to second and third places in the final two of a series of eight races to successfully defend the championship it won last year.

The final point scores follow: Pequot, 46¼; South Boston, Mass., 42¾; South Shore, Milwaukee, Wis., 42¼; Cotuit, Mass., 34¼; Annisquam, Mass., 34; Watch Hill, R. I., 34; Richmond County, Staten Island, 33½; Buck's Harbor, Bucksport, Maine, 23.

The victorious crew consisted of Skipper Robert Gordon, Rod McNeil, Jr. and Howland Hayes.

The runner-up South Boston club ran into a soft spot in the wind in the morning race after leading most of the way to be passed by three boats including Pequot, losing a golden opportunity to carry off the trophy. Skipper McDonough and his South Boston crew led from the start in the final race which it won.

Local Net Stars Battle in Final Of Doubles Play

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (AP)—A stocky, dark-haired 17-year-old New York school girl and a slim, blonde California miss faced each other on the Philadelphia Cricket Club court today with the 1938 National girls' tennis crown at stake.

The New Yorker, top-seeded Helen Bernhard, was conceded a favorite to overpower Margaret Jessee, of Sacramento, Calif., smooth-working seeded second. Should she be successful she would bring the title East for the first time in four years.

Opposites in appearance, the girls display a similarity in their style of play, both depending to a large degree on hard service. Both showed power in the semifinals, when Miss Bernhard trounced Joan Bigler, 18, of Pomona, Calif., 6—4, 6—2, and Miss Jessee tamed little Cissy Madden, of Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Bigler teamed with Miss Madden to reach the doubles final, where they meet Miss Bernhard and Dorothy Wightman, of Boston.

Gunners Make Perfect Scores in Skeet Shoot

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 2 (AP)—A crack field of 216 gunners fired at the first 100 targets in the 250-target all-gauge championship event of the national skeet tourney here yesterday with 13 marking up perfect scores of 100 each.

Another 13 with 99s and still another 13 with 98s also stayed definitely in the running.

The Gilmore Red Lions, of California, set a new world record for team competition by smashing 496 clay birds in a possible 500. The former record in team competition was 494. Those with perfect 99s included: Harry Harkins, Atlanta; Dick Shaughnessy, Boston, a former champion, and Jackie Horton, Providence, R. I., the junior champion.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (first three in each league)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Travis,	Senators	119	461	81	160	.347
Foxx,	Red Sox	120	459	109	157	.347
Averill,	Indians	118	424	96	147	.347
Lombardi,	Reds	103	391	47	135	.345
Weintraub,	Phillies	72	252	37	83	.330
Vaughan	Pirates	123	456	75	150	.329

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	46	Ott, Giants	30
Foxx, Red Sox	39	Goodman, Reds	28
York, Tigers	31	Mize, Cardinals	22
Clift, Browns	29	Camilli, Dodgers	18
Johnson, Athletics	27	Medwick, Cards	17
Di Maggio, Yanks	26		
Gehrig, Yankees	26		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	134	Ott, Giants	99
Di Maggio, Yanks	114	Medwick, Cards	98
Greenberg, Tigers	112	McCormick, Reds	93
York, Tigers	108	Goodman, Reds	83
Dickey, Yankees	105	Rizzio, Pirates	83

Yacht Club Retains Title

Wide World

Left to Right: Howland Hayes, Robert Gordon and Roddy McNeil. These Pequot Y. C. sailors retained the national junior championship won by the club last year.

Ready to Battle Australians

By a Staff Photographer

United States Davis Cup Team

Left to right (back row): Robert L. Riggs, Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain, and Joseph R. Hunt; (front row): C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge

Bears Victorious Over College Stars

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2 (AP)—The Chicago Bears packed too much power for the College All-Stars and scored a 26-to-14 victory in the Shrine charity game before 20,000 at Brown Field last night.

The Bears, paced by Ray Nolton and Bert Johnson, crowded all of their scoring in the first half, while the All-Stars, improving as the game progressed, scored their two touchdowns in the second period.

Byron (Whizzer) White, of the All-Stars, stole the show, however, with a dazzling display of fancy stepping. It was White who inspired the All-Stars to the heights they reached in the second half.

White carried 11 times in all for a net gain of 60 yards and completed three of six passes for 32 yards.

The former Colorado All-American scored the All-Stars' first touchdown, climaxing a 74-yard drive with a four-yard scoring run.

Sporting Around the Hub

Hitchman to Springfield

Fred Hitchman, former Bruin defenseman and more recently assistant to Art Ross, has been appointed manager of the Springfield Indians in the International-American Hockey League for next season, replacing George Boucher.

No announcement regarding who will replace Hitch with the Bruins will be made until after the National Hockey League meeting in Toronto later. At that Toronto meeting new play-off plans will be discussed to fit the seven-club league which will operate this winter.

Ticket applications numbering 35,000 sets for Harvard's eight football games this fall will be put into the mail this week end. As in recent years, the Harvard Athletic Association continues to waive the personal occupancy clause for the Yale game which will be played at New Haven, although personal occupancy applications will have prior rights in the filling of applications which are not for personal use. Children under 16 years of age will be admitted at half price for the Brown and Virginia games.

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According to word from Coach George Kenneally of the Boston Shamrocks there will be some of the East's leading 1937 college football stars on hand for the Eastern College All-Stars-Boston Shamrocks game at Fenway Park the night of Sept. 14. Former college stars already signed to play include Frank Souchak, all-America end at Pittsburgh last year; and Merrill Davis, captain of Dartmouth's great team in 1937.

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The Playground Department of Brookline in conjunction with the Brookline Swimming Club will run their 19th Annual Swimming Carnival at the Boylston Street Reservoir on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 10. The program consists of championship and open events including the New England junior 220 breast stroke championship and the Massachusetts State 440 yard freestyle championship for men.

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Emery Stratton, of Woodland, won his second straight tourney in as many weeks at the Commonwealth Country Club yesterday. Two weeks ago he won the Sandy Burr open. Yesterday he shot a par equalling 70 to lead a field of 104 entrants for the club open title.

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The third annual Massachusetts open table tennis championship has been scheduled for Sept. 23, 24 and 25. The first two dates have been set for the trial rounds which will be held at the Hobbs building, Davis Square, Somerville, with the finals to be held at the Hotel Bradford. The tournament will consist of men's and women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles.

♦ ♦ ♦

The girls' junior state golf championship at the Weston Golf Club this week has lost much of its appeal because of the fact that Margaret Curtis, tournament originator eight years ago, has been unable to be present. Miss Curtis expressed her regret to committee officials, but said she was needed at Essex where the international golf play for the Curtis Cup will be held next week.

Pacific Coast League

Result Sept. 1
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 1.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Cardinals Pace National Clubs

The Cardinals are moving ahead like the well-known express train. But where to? Boasting the best record of any National League club during August, the Red Birds may finish no higher than sixth.

During the most recent three weeks Frankie Frisch has won 15 and lost only six, to climb out of seventh place and make threatening gestures at the Boston Bees, who pace the second division. Not one of the pennant contenders can match this record—not even Pittsburgh, who this morning was leading the race by seven full games.

May Save Frisch

A majority of National Leaguers insist that Frisch, and not Pie Traynor, should be in the coming World Series. But Frankie, the one-time Fordham Flash, will be fortunate if he beats out the Bees. Only a great spurt through the final month could lift him into the upper half of the circuit.

However, even if the latest Cardinal rally fails to bring a slice of first division money, it may serve the purpose of saving Frisch's job. For several weeks rumors of Frank's departure have been circulating.

The flag race today had narrowed down to three clubs. The Giants were practically eliminated by their series in Pittsburgh and are at the bottom of the first division. Of course, there is time for a comeback. But the Terrymen are wrecked by injuries to key players and can hardly expect to return to threaten the Pirates.

Watch Cincinnati

The issue, therefore, is squarely up to the Cincinnati Reds and Chicago Cubs, who are in a tie for second place. The finger points more directly at the Reds, who have nine games scheduled with the Buccaneers, six of them at Cincinnati. Bill McKechnie's club runs hot and cold, and if he can rally them against the Pirates, he may make history.

The Pirates yesterday blanked the Giants, 6 to 0. Bob Klinger did the pitching. It was the thirteenth shutout for the Terrymen this season, which may be a record for New York clubs. Klinger went the route for the first time since Aug. 5 and chalked up his ninth victory. He was on the sidelines for about three weeks.

The Cubs finally stopped the Bees, although out hit, seven to six. Curt Davis hurled the Cardinals to triumph over the Phillies. It was Curt's eleventh.

Detroit took another game from the Yankees yesterday, but no one in the vicinity of New York is alarmed. A short time back these defeats might have made the headlines. Now the Yanks are so far in front of the American League race the circuit is wondering what can be done in the future to break the monopoly.

The Red Sox clung to second place by beating Buck Newsom and the Browns. The Indians stayed within two games of the Boston club by winning in Philadelphia for the third successive afternoon. Detroit, in fourth place, is 6½ games behind Cleveland.

The Athletics and Browns are staging a great battle to keep out of the cellar. The White Sox are probably anchored in sixth place. Washington has the time, but not the power, to catch the Tigers.

Players Are Ready for Davis Cup Start With U. S. Favored

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (AP)—The draw today for the opening of the Davis Cup challenge round tomorrow pitted Bobby Riggs, Americans against Adrian Quist, of the challenging Australians. Don Budge, America's stellar ace, will meet Jack Bromwich.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (AP)—A likely patch of meadow grass has been lined off into three tennis courts, a set of circus bleachers are being knocked together around the pock-marked surface of the resulting ground, and everything is almost set for the start of the Davis Cup challenge round tomorrow at the Germantown Cricket Club.

All that remained to be done was the draw today when the names of the American defenders and the Australian challengers were plucked from a hat in pairs and the order of singles play determined. The name of Donald Budge, the world's greatest amateur tennis player, and Bobby Riggs, who also is plenty good, were in the hat for America. Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich are carrying the entire burden for the Aussies.

The first pair drawn will clash in the opening singles match at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, best three out of five sets, with the second singles to go on immediately after. The doubles will be played at 3 p. m., Sunday, with Budge and Gene Mako opposing Quist and Bromwich. The two concluding singles, with the pairings switched, are scheduled Monday.

American Favorites

The American lads still are firm favorites to retain the mug won from the British at Wimbledon last summer, and if today's draw turns out right there even is a good possibility that the issue will be settled Sunday night.

What Walter Pate, the American non-playing captain, hoped for was a draw pitting Budge against Quist and Riggs against Bromwich on the opening day. He figures, like everyone else, that Budge is a cinch to win both his singles arguments, and that Riggs is better than an even bet to trim Bromwich, the left-handed, two-handed, three-gaited Australian. Budge and Mako are expected to win the doubles, having plastered Quist and Bromwich less than a week ago in the finals of the national tandems at Brookline.

Need Doubles Victory

Nobody is much scared of the Australians now, though a fortnight ago the journalistic Paul Revere were trying to rouse the countryside. The invaders had beaten the Japanese and German teams and looked good. Then came Brookline, and everybody relaxed. The Australians are fine players, but if they can't win the doubles they haven't a hope. As always, the nation that can count on scoring two singles victories—the nation that has a Budge—is in command of thesituation.

The courts, unfortunately, are not so good. The contestants for tennis's biggest prize are due to get a lot of bad bounces, first and last. There are hills and dales and the grass is thin and discouraged looking. The surrounding bleachers, still echoing to the hammer and smelling of pine, will seat 9,000 spectators.

Quist and Bromwich On Opposite Sides

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Adrian Quist and John Bromwich, Australian Davis Cup stars, will be on opposite sides of the fence in an international team match next Wednesday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, N. Y.

Quist will play for the International Lawn Tennis Clubs of Great Britain and France against the International Lawn Tennis Club of the United States, which will have Bromwich in its lineup. With Quist will be Yvon Petra, Bernard Destremeau and Jacques Brugnon, of France; Harry C. Hopman, of Australia, and George Patrick Hughes, Charles Ware, and Brian Finnigan, of England, as well as A. Wallas Myers, noted English tennis writer.

Bromwich's American team mates will include Sidney Wood, Frank Shields, and Gregory Mangin, as well as Watson M. Washburn, a member of the first 10 from 1914 through 1916 and 1919 through 1922, Julian Myrick, former U. S. L. T. A. president, and Lawrence A. Baker, U. S. L. T. A. vice-president.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—His homer with mate aboard beat Browns, 5-3.

Bob Klinger, Pirates—Blanked Giants, 6-0, with seven hits.

George Coffman, Tigers—Held Yanks to eight hits and drove three runs across in winning rally against Bees.

Mark Owen, White Sox—Hit double and three singles, driving in three runs in 11-6 win over Senators.

Stu Martin, Cardinals—His single in ninth drove in winning run to down Phillies, 6-5.

Bob Feller, Indians—Fanned eight and allowed seven hits in 11-4 win over Athletics.

Bill Jurges, Cubs—His single sent two runs across in winning rally against Bees.

Ghezzi—Hogan Win

HERSHEY, Pa., Sept. 2 (AP)—Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., and Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., shot spectacular golf on the Hershey Country Club course yesterday to lead at the end of the first round in the Hershey round-robin best-ball tourney.

They scored 12 birdies and six pars for a 12-under-par 61 to beat Henry Picard, home club pro, and Johnny Revolta, five up. Picard and Revolta didn't win a hole.

Byron Nelson, of Reading, and Big Ed Dudley, of Philadelphia, chalked up 32-32—64 to beat Ky Lafoon and Dick Metz, three up, to take second place.

Jimmy Thomson and Lawson Little beat Gene Sarazen and Jimmy Hines, 1 up, to tie with Paul Runyan, National P. G. A. champion, and Sammy Snead for third place. Runyan and Snead beat Harry Cooper and Horton Smith 1 up.

Wants Winter Games

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 2 (AP)—Finland's Olympic Committee has decided to request the International Olympic Committee to approve the holding of the 1940 winter games in Finland with some limitations in the program. The I. O. C. will meet in Brussels Sunday.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	84	56	.600
Kansas City	78	61	.561
Milwaukee	75	65	.536
Minneapolis	73	67	.521
Indianapolis	72	68	.514
Toledo	71	69	.507
Columbus	58	83	.403
Louisville	49	89	.355

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Sir Malcolm Campbell boosted own world speedboat record to 129.4164 m. p. h. in speed trials on Lake Maggiore, Italy.

Three Years Ago

Cardinals beat Pirates twice to run lead to two full games over Giants, Dean Brothers bagging a game each.

Five Years Ago

Virginia Van Wie, after being 4 down at the 14th, kept women's National golf title with 4-and-3 victory over Helen Hicks in 36-hole final.

Newark Bears Win Another Pennant In International

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2 (AP)—The Newark Bears, a made-over ball club that could not lose the championship touch, were being hailed today as "winners and still champions" in the International League.

The Bears clinched their second straight pennant last night when they beat the Baltimore Orioles, 9-4, while the second-place Syracuse Chiefs were losing to Jersey City by the same score. As a result, the Bears moved 15½ games in front of the Chiefs with 15 games to play for each team.

Sporting a new manager in Johnny Neun, who replaced Oscar Vitt when the latter moved up to the Cleveland Indians, a new infield and other strange faces, the prized farm team of the New York Yankees jumped into the lead at the very start of the season and never was headed.

While their record was not as devastating as that of the "Wonder Bears" of 1937, who won the pennant by 25½ games, swept through the playoffs in eight straight games and then won the "Little World Series" from Columbus of the American Association, it was enough to spoil the race by mid-May.

Late in April the Bears, sparked by the home run slugging of Bob Seeds, who later was sold to the Giants, and the terrific hitting of Buddy Rosar and Charler Keller, now one-two in the league batting race, went on an 11-game winning streak. After dropping three games in a row to Buffalo they won 14 more in succession, a club record for consecutive victories, and just about ended the race.

Since Newark is playing only 153 games to the Chiefs' 154, even 15 straight victories for Syracuse and as many defeats for the Bears still would leave Newark out front by half a game at the end of the season.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	93	45	.674
Syracuse	78	61	.561
Rochester	78	63	.553
Buffalo	69	70	.496
Toronto	63	75	.457
Jersey City	62	74	.456
Montreal	62	77	.446
Baltimore	48	88	.353

Results Sept. 1
Montreal 5, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 8, Buffalo 1.
Jersey City 9, Syracuse 4.
Newark 9, Baltimore 4.
Only games scheduled.

Alice Belanger Retains Junior Golfing Crown

Mass. Girl's Junior Golf Final

Alice Belanger, United Shoe, defeated Lucille Belanger, United Shoe, 4 and 3.

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON GOLF CLUB, Mass., Sept. 2.—The United Shoe golfing twins from Beverly, Alice and Lucille Belanger, met here this morning at the Weston Golf Club for the girl's junior state championship in what might be called the most unusual finals in the eight years of the tournament.

Alice, who is seeking her third-straight title, left the first tee highly favored to defeat her twin sister. This year is the only time Lucile has been in the final.

The meeting of these two girls today was the first in the history of women's golf in Massachusetts that twin sisters had to battle it out for a championship. Twins, however, have met in a final golf round in Massachusetts. Early this spring Leo and Ed Martin reached the final of the Jacques Cup championship at The Country Club, Leo winning.

Neither of the Belanger girls had much difficulty in reaching today's final. The competition which they were called upon to face did not measure up to the usual standard, and both girls had it pretty much their own way.

Alice, perhaps, had the hardest match in her first round of match play with Margaret Ogg, daughter of Willie Ogg, Worcester professional, 3 and 2. The next two matches with Mary Ann Reed, of Thorney Lea, and Martha Wiswall, of Wellesley, were won easily by the scores of 5 and 3.

Lucile coasted in with victories over Rachel Heymer, Woodland, 9 and 8; Anne Fitzgibbon, Hatherly, 6 and 4; and Ann Gormley, Wellesley, 4 and 3. Miss Gormley, who has played in this tournament for five years, was expected to make a better showing.

This is the last year that the Belanger sisters are eligible for play in the junior tournament. Alice is anxious to win this year because it will give her the title for three consecutive years, a feat which has never been accomplished in the eight years the tournament has been held.

Lucille, on the other hand, is equally anxious to win today, for it is her last opportunity to capture the junior title.

During the three years that these girls have competed in this tournament, Alice has shown the better competitive golf. In winning for the first time in 1936, Alice was forced to come from behind to take the championship on the 18th hole after Betty Cooper had established a 3-up advantage at the 15th. Last year she was 3 down going to the 16th against Miss Ogg, but rallied to even the match at the 18th and win at the extra hole. Alice seemingly plays her best golf when she is behind.

Lefthanded Scorer

RYE, N. Y. (AP)—It's just about as unusual for a golfer to win a qualifying round medal two successive years as it is to win a tournament twice in a row. But Alex Antonio of Linden, N. J., won the qualifying medal in 1937 and again in 1938 in the National Left-handers' Golf Association tourney.

Cubs Purchase Catcher

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have purchased William T. Baker, catcher, from the Indianapolis club of the American Association. He will join the team next spring.

Baker is a righthander and is hitting .317.

Where to Dine

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The Home Forum

I Make Over the House

I USUALLY begin in the kitchen between eleven and twelve at night when I am having my before-bed snack. First I buy the house. That's easy. The owner, who lives in the other half of it, decides to go to California to live, offers me the house at a reasonable price, and I buy.

The house was built in 1830, when the Greco-Roman Revival initiated by Thomas Jefferson was beginning to supplant the Georgian tradition. This Classic Revival was the first step away from the eighteenth-century simplicity and beauty of proportion in domestic architecture. Progress, in the literal sense of the word, is often by opposites. The nineteenth-century American citizen tired of felicity, so he absented himself from it, architecturally, for many decades. The movement away from the simple and the square reached its height in the horrible riot of gimcracks, curlicues, scroll-saw decoration, turrets, recesses, excrescences, and acute angles we associate with the 1870's and 1880's.

Happily my house was built at the beginning, not the end, of this rush into tumult of line and angle. It is a double house, two houses joined by a common wall, and, as its end is to the street, in the Greek Revival fashion, the entrances to the two houses are at opposite sides. Only its position, and the one-story Doric-columned portico define the Classic tradition: the inside, fortunately, is Colonial in its simplicity and good proportions, if not in its date.

* * *

ORIGINALLY HEATED BY fireplaces and without plumbing, the house has gone through the usual vicissitudes of remodeling. When canny Benjamin Franklin's Franklin stove developed into the type we now associate with country stores and old railroad stations, the fireplaces were bricked up except for a stovepipe hole. Then when central heating became cheap and general enough to invade the small house, out went the stoves, up the chimney flues came the hot-air pipes. I think it must have been this last upheaval which, to gain wall space, deprived the house of its white mantels.

I complete the heating cycle by tearing out the old hot-air system. It is merciful to wood and glue, but it leaves a house chilly around the edges. I install a new oil-burning hot-water system which heats all parts of the house equally well. At the same time I restore all the fireplaces and mantels, copying simple mantel designs from some such manual as Asher's "The American Builder's Companion," 1816. Yes, I believe I shall, while I'm about it, tear out the brick fireplace, marble manteled, which the college professor who preceded me as tenant built in about 1900. It projects, and the one I shall build there will give me a straight fireplace wall, as the built-in bookcases now come out flush to the two edges of the chimney. And I want the warmth of wood, and the effective contrast of gleaming white paint and fire-blackened brick.

* * *

THE NEW RADIATOR in the kitchen means I can get rid of the coal range which now heats the kitchen and the water. That shall not go unregretted. Four feet across, its oven will roast two eighteen-pound turkeys at one time, and it's just the thing for popping corn and broiling steaks. I shall miss it. It's good to look at: I like to *see* my heat in the coal or wood, but its going will have compensations. Behind it is a bricked-up fireplace, its hearth doubly covered with flooring and linoleum, the interesting brick oven in it now a sight unseen.

When I have moved the boiler down cellar, opening the fireplace, uncovered the hearth, built a mantel, the good iron work of that oven door will shine, black iron against white wood. In fact, so attractive will be that open-hearth ensemble that it tempts me to consider building a new kitchen on the back, making the old one into a dining room. The three-foot-high wainscoting here is pleasant, I could build a very attractive wall cupboard into the beside-the-chimney nook now occupied by the boiler, I might even panel the remainder of the fireplace wall—but no, I must be practical even in my dreams. We have all the rooms we need, and the addition would mar the symmetry of the house.

No, I shall leave this room as kitchen. I shall tear out all the exposed old brass pipe—but I shall miss its gleam—replace the old soapstone sink with a bright new enamel one, the old gas stove with one of those new cream-colored spigoted blocks. Neither the new sink nor the new stove will please my eye as well as the old soapstone sink and the generous Home Crawford Royal, but the open hearth will be there to muse before, as I now muse before the heat indicator of the Crawford.

* * *

THE NEW OIL-BURNER in the cellar will give me space there to construct a radio, game, and leisure room, the coolness of which will be a welcome refuge in hot spells. Out will come the coal bins and the hot-air furnace. A partitioned-off room for the new boiler and its storage tank, another for garden tools, sleds, trunks, and whatnot will still leave loads of room for my refuge. There is no fireplace here at the base of the back chimney, but an interesting old brick hot-water heating system, a square brick firebox, iron doored, with a flue into the chimney in which is sunk a built-in covered copper kettle, partially making up for that. The hundred-year-old covered well (what a luxury that must have been on snowy winter mornings!) tempts me to construct a fountain. A proper appreciation for fountains is one of the many things about the art of living we can learn from the Latin peoples. A little piping and a small electric pump would do the trick nicely. I can hear the cool restful tinkle of it now on hot summer days. I shall rough plaster the brick and stone walls and cover the cement floor with vari-colored tiles.

At some time in the house's history hardwood floors have been laid down on the first floor, but the old pine boards are still uncovered on the second and third floors, and how they can splinter! Much as I admire the free-hand effect of their irregular wideness, I yield to the greater housekeeping ease of hardwood, and install it on the second and third floors.

I transform the third-floor front room with a large metal-framed skylight. The one window of that room is shaded by the two large elms which frame the front of the house. But the new skylight will flood this room with eastern light, making it as attractive and cheerful as the one behind it which already has a skylight in its cosy eaves.

* * *

NOW I'M THROUGH for the time being: one should leave something to grow to. I shall want a coat closet on the first floor, some new built-in bookshelves in the second-story front hall to relieve the pressure in my study, and fresh paper and paint from top to bottom. Of course, too, there is much to do outside. I must cut down three of the four old pear trees, leaving only the good Sheldon pear tree, plant some Norway maples in their places, regrade, build new fences, plant new bushes and shrubs, make new flower beds. But I have done enough for one evening. I have made a start, blocked out the remodeling; the details of refurnishing, decorating, lighting, can well await another evening when I sit before the mellow heat of the old coal stove, flanked by the soapstone sink and the antiquated stoop-to-the-oven gas stove, and further make over the house.

HORACE REYNOLDS

A Fine Day

THE small leaves striking together
In the wind, in the sun,
Are praising the morning weather,
Every one
Speaking to every other:
"A fine day, brother."

And the young grass, no less,
Under the grave sky,
Shines with such happiness
It is like a cry
Of wordless words to say:
"Brother, a fine day."

And I, who walk between
The leaves overhead
And the gay, shouting green
Around me spread,
Would move upon these ways
In happiness and praise,
To greet, in kind, these others:
"A fine day . . . a fine day . . . brothers . . ."

DAVID MORTON

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"PRECIOUS": *A Block Print by Grace Fugler*

FROM her studio window, third floor back, the artist sees the box-like forms of tenement buildings, forming a luminous gray background for the paper-white narcissus, which she has been tenderly watering in its green bowl. First, the earth-brown bulbs, as unpromising in appearance as the city buildings, but capable of sending forth a wealth of perfumed beauty. The title, "Precious," seems to express the gentle, loving care and appreciation bestowed, first on the plant, and then on the picture it makes.

An Unusual Australian Decorator

THE bower-bird is normally so shy a creature that to capture one on a film is something of a feat. When knowledgeable naturalists compliment me on my skill and patience, I hate to have to confess that while taking my film I sat within six feet of the bower. . . . Willy was so tame that he would hop on to the dinner table in the veranda for scraps of food. He had been doing this, Mr. Donkin told me, for twelve years. . . . For all I know he is doing it still.

One of Willy's amusements was to tease the station dogs. He would perch above their heads, mew like a cat, and thoroughly enjoy their excitement. He had built his playground within a stone's throw of the house, between it and the river which at times flowed at the bottom of the garden. Like all the bowers constructed by his species, it consisted essentially of a lane made through a tuft of tall grass in the middle of a cleared patch of ground. The playground was ornamented with an astonishing variety of odds and ends arranged in a definite pattern; and this pattern would be altered periodically as Willy tired of his last arrangement. When I was at Meteor the collection was laid out in a very simple colour scheme. In the "lane" itself, between the two grass walls, were scattered green things—leaves, unripe fruit, pop-bottle marbles. At each end of the lane, on the front and back doorsteps so to speak, were spread white articles—bits of bone and china, snail shells, and petals of white flowers. And three feet away forming a ring round the bower, was a line of red ribbon. . . .

The arrangement of the bower must become something of an obsession to its owner. Mr. Donkin told me of an incident which illustrates the hard-and-fastness of Willy's ideas on the subject. One day while riding along the stock route, he chanced to see one of those marbles containing a twisted skein of rainbow colours—some super blood-alley, I suppose. Thinking it was just the thing for Willy, he "pooched" it. When he got back to Meteor he dropped it in the bower, rather expecting that Willy would register enthusiasm and appreciation. Quite the reverse. The marble did not fit in with the reigning colour scheme, and was promptly picked up by the decorator and dropped in the bushes clear of the bower. Twice it was recovered by the donor, and twice rejected by Willy, who made no secret of his resentment at this interference in his most private and personal affairs. Eventually the bird, deciding that desperate and final measures were called for, picked the offending marble up in his beak and flew off to the river, where he lost it for good and all!—From "Flying Fox and Drifting Sand," by FRANCIS RATCLIFFE. (New York: McBride.)

All That Concerns Me

WHAT I must do, is all that concerns me, not what the people think. This rule, equally arduous in actual and in intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness. It is the harder because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—From "Self-Reliance": An Essay by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Purely Victorian in Feeling

UPPERCROSS was a moderate-sized village, which a few years back had been completely in the old English style, containing only two houses superior in appearance to those of the yeomen and labourers; the mansion of the squire, with its high walls, great gates, and old trees, substantial and unmodernized, and the compact, tight parsonage, enclosed in its own neat garden, with a vine and a pear-tree trained round its casements: but upon the marriage of the young 'squire, it had received the improvement of a farm-house, elevated into a cottage, for his residence; and Uppercross Cottage, with its veranda, French windows, and other prettinesses, was quite as likely to catch the traveller's eye as the more consistent and considerable aspect and premises of the Great House, about a quarter of a mile farther on. . . .

To the Great House they went, to sit the full half hour in the old-fashioned square parlour, with a small carpet and shining floor, to which the present daughters of the house were gradually giving the proper air of confusion by a grand piano-forte and a harp, flower-stands, and little tables placed in every direction. Oh! could the originals of the portraits against the wainscot, could the gentlemen in brown velvet and the ladies in blue satin have seen what was going on, have been conscious of such an overthrow of all order and neatness! The portraits themselves seemed to be staring in astonishment.

The Musgroves, like their houses, were in a state of alteration, perhaps of improvement. The father and the mother were in the old English style, and the young people in the new. Mr and Mrs. Musgrove were a very good sort of people; friendly and hospitable, not much educated, and not at all elegant. Their children had more modern minds and manners. There was a numerous family; but the only two grown up, excepting Charles, were Henrietta and Louisa, young ladies of nineteen and twenty, who had brought from a school at Exeter all the usual stock of accomplishments, and were now, like thousands of other young ladies, living to be fashionable, happy, and merry. Their dress had every advantage, their faces were rather pretty, their spirits extremely good, their manners unembarrassed and pleasant; they were of consequence at home and favorites abroad. Anne always contemplated them as some of the happiest creatures of her acquaintance: but still, saved as we all are, by some comfortable feeling of superiority from wishing for the possibility of exchange, she would not have given up her own more elegant and cultivated mind for all their enjoyments; and envied them nothing but that seemingly perfect good-understanding and agreement together, that good-humoured mutual affection, of which she had known so little herself with either of her sisters.—From "Persuasion," by JANE AUSTEN.

Four A. M.

ALONG the sidewalks motors keep
A drowsy watch. No engine hums.
Only our own hearts' measured beat
When morning comes.

This is the quiet at the dawn,
Broken by stirrings in the street—
A deeper shadow on the dark,
A sound of feet.

And dreamers dream most lightly when
Daylight comes wonderingly to birth,
Seeing again through lifted lids
Awakening earth.

Early to rise and early start,
Sparrow and plane spread silver wings,
Off on another golden day's
Adventurings!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Abundance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD, divine Love, gives all good to His creation, including man. The gifts of Mind are abundant. Nature hints the spiritual abundance that God provides for His idea, man. The sun gives warmth and light to all; the beauty of tree, flower, sunset, and landscape belongs to everyone; and the air is not measured.

Man expresses God's abundance; he inherits a wealth of ideas; he manifests the qualities of infinite Spirit, his Maker. He is not limited; he recognizes only limitless abundance, the affluence of spiritual good.

Mankind, however, must learn to demonstrate the abundance that belongs to man; and the first step toward this end is the recognition and acknowledgment of the basic fact that supply is not material, but spiritual. This point acknowledged, one begins at once to lay hold on spiritual riches, to use the abundance of good at hand, to accept the affluence of Love's ideas.

It is necessary to understand that since matter is not substance, it cannot be a factor in the demonstration of supply. When we see the illusive, unstable nature of all that is material, it becomes increasingly easy to perceive that Spirit is All, and the only substance. A lack of material possessions does not necessarily constitute poverty, nor does the ownership of many material things provide true riches.

Viewed from a human standpoint, wealth is comparative; the money, lands, and things which to one mean wealth may be as poverty to another whose experience has been different. This fact reveals how entirely mental is the process of proving the present abundance which spiritual sense assures us it is our privilege to demonstrate now.

An individual who entertains greedy, fearful, grasping, worried, or self-seeking thoughts is poverty-stricken, no matter how much money he has stored away to build up a sense of material security. He who is alert to use the good at hand, and is intent on seeking spiritual understanding as the only real wealth, is truly rich and will be enabled to disprove limitation in his experience.

To demonstrate abundance we must give; and it is helpful to take stock frequently to see how much we are giving, so that we may find new and added means of expressing the spiritual good that is ours. All have something true and beautiful and good to give. And the more we give of spiritual qualities the more of true abundance we have, for spiritual beauty is more truly ours each time our thought of it is shared with others. Good thoughts, spiritual ideas, are ours as we express them, use them. Every right idea which is expressed blesses all.

A Christian Scientist, who was so engrossed in the dream of limitation that she believed she could give only a mere pittance to the collection in the church of which she was a member, prayerfully sought light on the problem of giving. "There is something that I can give," she thought, after earnest prayer. "Something which I have been carelessly withholding I can give, and that is more thoughtful and consecrated attention to the reading and singing in the church service."

The student persisted joyously in this spiritual giving, rebuking the tendency of her thoughts to wander, and insisting on her right to hear and heed the Word of God, as contained in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. And in this giving she found enrichment, for her former belief in lack and limitation was replaced with faith in God as the source of all supply. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 79), "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us."

It is mortal mind that claims we cannot give. This so-called mind claims to govern us, to limit our power and happiness, and to measure our ability to express good by the size of our income. Nothing can force us to accept this lie. Each one has the understanding with which to deny mortal mind's claim to power, to know that nothing can separate him from God, the source of abundant, unlimited supply.

Christian Science gives to those who study its teachings the understanding of God which enables each one to prove the abundance of ever-available good in individual experience. This religion is based on the Word of God as revealed in the Bible, which contains a wealth of spiritual riches that is always available. A consecrated study of the Scriptures in the light of divine Science must ultimate in a more adequate sense of supply and in a more abundant life. In his second letter to the Corinthians, Paul said (9:8), "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Fülle

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GOTT, die göttliche Liebe, gibt Seiner Schöpfung, den Menschen eingeschlossen, alles Gute. Die Gaben des Gemüts sind reichlich. Die Natur weist auf den geistigen Reichtum hin, den Gott für Seine Idee, den Menschen, vorsieht. Die Sonne spendet allen Wärme und Licht; die Schönheit der Bäume, der Blumen, des Sonnenuntergangs und der Landschaft gehört jedermann, und die Luft ist nicht abgemessen.

Der Mensch drückt Gottes Fülle aus; er erbt einen Reichtum an Ideen; er bekundet die Eigenschaften des unendlichen Geistes, seines Schöpfers. Er ist nicht begrenzt, er anerkennt nur grenzenlose Fülle, den Reichtum des geistig Guten.

Die Menschheit muß jedoch die dem Menschen gehörige Fülle beweisen lernen, und der erste Schritt dazu ist die Erkenntnis und die Anerkennung der Grundtatsache, daß Versorgung nicht materiell sondern geistig ist. Anerkennt man diesen Punkt, so beginnt man sofort geistige Reichtümer zu empfangen, die Fülle des vorhandenen Guten anzuwenden, den Überfluß der Ideen der Liebe anzunehmen.

Man muß verstehen, daß beim Beweis der Versorgung die Materie nicht in Betracht kommen kann, da sie nicht Substanz ist. Wenn wir das Trügerische, das Unbeständige alles Materiellen sehen, wird es uns immer leichter, wahrzunehmen, daß der Geist das All und die einzige Substanz ist. Mangel an materiellen Besitztümern braucht nicht unbedingt Armut zu sein, noch macht der Besitz vieler materieller Dinge wahren Reichtum aus.

Vom menschlichen Standpunkt aus betrachtet ist Reichtum nur etwas Verhältnismäßiges. Geld, Grundstücke und Dinge, die dem einen Reichtum bedeuten, können einem anderen mit anderer Erfahrung wie Armut vorkommen. Diese Tatsache zeigt, wie vollständig mental der Vorgang ist, die gegenwärtige Fülle darzutun, die jetzt zu beweisen unser Vorrecht ist, wie der geistige Sinn uns versichert.

Wer habgierige, furchtsame, geizige, ängstliche oder eigennützige Gedanken hegt, ist arm, mag er auch noch so viel Geld aufgehäuft haben, um sich materiell sicher zu fühlen. Wer umsichtig das vorhandene Gute anwendet und beflissen ist, nach geistigem Versändnis als dem einzigen wirklichen Reichtum zu trachten, ist wahrhaft reich und wird Begrenzung in seiner Erfahrung als falsch zurückweisen können.

Um Fülle zu beweisen, müssen wir geben; und es ist hilfreich, häufig Bestandsaufnahme zu machen, um zu sehen, wieviel wir geben, so daß wir neue und weitere Mittel finden können, das geistig Gute auszudrücken, das wir haben. Alle haben etwas Wahres und Schönes und Gutes zu geben. Und je mehr wir von den geistigen Eigenschaften geben, desto mehr wahre Fülle haben wir. Denn geistige Schönheit wird jedesmal, wenn wir unser Denken daran mit anderen teilen, wahrhafter unser. Gute Gedanken, geistige Ideen, sind in dem Maße unser, wie wir sie ausdrücken, sie anwenden. Jede ausgedrückte rechte Idee segnet alle.

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin, die so tief in den Begrenzungstraum versunken war, daß sie glaubte, sie könne nur ganz wenig als Opfer für die Kirche geben, von der sie Mitglied war, suchte andächtig Klarheit über das Problem des Gebens. „Etwas kann ich geben", dachte sie nach ernstem Beten. „Etwas, was ich unbedacht vorenthalten habe, kann ich geben: ich kann dem Lesen und Singen im Gottesdienst genauere und hingebungsvollere Aufmerksamkeit schenken".

Die Schülerin beharrte freudig in diesem geistigen Geben, indem sie die Neigung zurechtwies, ihre Gedanken abschweifen zu lassen, und auf ihrem Recht bestand, das Wort Gottes, wie es in der Bibel und im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenscaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy enthalten ist, zu hören und zu beherzigen. Und in diesem Geben fand sie Bereicherung; denn der Glaube an Gott als die Quelle aller Versorgung verdrängte ihren früheren Glauben an Mangel und Begrenzung. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 79): „Geben im Dienst unseres Schöpfers macht uns nicht arm, ebensowenig bereichert uns Zurückhalten".

Das sterbliche Gemüt behauptet, daß wir nicht geben können. Dieses sogenannte Gemüt maßt sich an, uns zu regieren, unsere Kraft und unsere Freudigkeit zu begrenzen und unsere Fähigkeit, das Gute auszudrücken, nach der Größe unseres Einkommens zu bemessen. Nichts kann uns zwingen, diese Lüge zu glauben. Jeder einzelne hat das Verständnis, die Machtanmaßung des sterblichen Gemüts zu verneinen, zu wissen, daß nichts ihn von Gott, der Quelle reicher, unbegrenzter Versorgung, trennen kann.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt denen, die sich in ihre Lehren vertiefen, das Gottesverständnis, das jeden befähigt, die Fülle des immer zu Gebote stehenden Guten in der eigenen Erfahrung zu beweisen. Diese Religion beruht auf dem Wort Gottes, wie es in der Bibel geoffenbart ist, die eine Fülle geistiger Reichtümer enthält, die immer zur Verfügung stehen. Hingebungsvolles Forschen in der Heiligen Schrift im Lichte der göttlichen Wissenschaft muß zu einem angemesseneren Sinn der Versorgung und einem reicheren Leben führen. Paulus schreibt in seinem zweiten Briefe an die Korinther (K. 9:8): „Gott aber kann machen daß allerlei Gnade unter euch reichlich sei, daß ihr in allen Dingen volle Genüge habt und reich seid zu allerlei guten Werken".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Song

BETWEEN the pear and the grass
These rods of sunlight pass:
Stakes of sun to hold the wind,
To nail the leaf against the mind,
To pierce the eye's bright glass.

Between the grass and the pear
Are crystal seas of air:
Seas of air to bear the fruit
Far from the anchorage of root;
Seas to sound in the ear.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Page 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1938

Building Boom Said to Rest On Small Incomes

Demand for homes for $30-a-week men now declared far from being fulfilled.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With 2,000,000 new homes needed to bring American housing standards up to the levels of 1930, where is the housing boom that builders have been predicting for more than a year?

The answer to that question is found in the National Housing Committee's tart reminder this week that practically all if not all of the new dwellings are needed to meet the demands of families paying less than $30 a month in rent.

Hence, it is on this basis that the Housing Committee punctures the fallacy of an approaching boom in construction and real estate, pending a change of heart in the building industry from the construction of custom-made homes to reducing the costs of buying and maintaining homes for small American pocketbooks. Another possibility of a building boom seen by the Housing Committee is that small American pocketbooks may become larger as the result of a pickup in industries other than building.

Land, building materials, labor, financing, maintenance, taxes . . . all of these outlays are relatively high compared with average retail prices, according to the Committee. Yet to cut any one of these items in half would make no more than a 10 to 15 per cent reduction in the home buyer's budget.

Why Costs Stay Up

Because of this fact, the Housing Committee found that real estate agencies, bankers, contractors, union officials and architects decline to take the initiative in cutting costs. And all efforts to bring about national recovery through a co-operative reduction in home costs have been generally unsuccessful.

That, in less than the proverbial nutshell, is the Committee's completed picture of conditions in the housing industry that are causing the Nation's recovery machine to miss fire.

But on what does the Committee base its estimates of a 2,000,000 home shortage? On comparisons of the demands of the nation since 1930 with demands prior to the stock market crash. In fact, practically all housing studies undertaken in the last few years bear out the Committee's report that from 1920 to 1929 an average of 561,500 urban dwellings were built each year whereas since 1929 only 130,000 homes have been constructed annually.

According to census figures there has been an increase of 3,250,000 in the number of urban families since 1930. Hence, the discrepancy between the number of new dwelling units constructed and the increase in families provides the basis for an optimistic statement from builders predicting a real estate boom in the near future. But builders have more or less overlooked what the Housing Committee declares is fundamental to a boom, namely, a general reduction in housing costs.

Depends on Small Homes

Contrariwise, this column has used statements by many Greater Boston builders predicting widespread increases in building costs to encourage home buyers to "build now." Which serves to emphasize the Housing Committee's statement

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Girls in Beauty Shops To Come Under New Law

In Boston Today

12,000 Girls Are In 5000 Sh

Before Jan. 1 about 12,000 girls employed in some 5,000 Massachusetts beauty shops will come under the provisions of the State Minimum Wage Law. Machinery for an investigation to establish a mimum wage scale for that industry has been set up by the State Minimum Wage Commission, which is now receiving applications for membership in the seven-member board which will carry on the investigation into the industry's wage situation.

Approximately 200 applications have been received by the Commission for the seven positions on the new board—of which three will be filled by representatives of employers, three by representatives of employees and one—the chairman—by a representative of the public.

When the board is named it will have 60 days in which to make its investigation and recommend a definite wage scale. At first the board's scale, if approved by the Commission, will be in the nature of a directory order. However, if employers fail to meet this wage scale the order may become mandatory with a jail sentence as the penalty for continued failure.

Some of the 12,000 girls now come within the scope of the Minimum Wage Law inasmuch as they are employed in department or chain stores and have already come under wage decrees established for those stores. However, when a wage scale is established for their industry they will automatically come under the new scale.

Meanwhile the Minimum Wage Commission announced a directory order establishing a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour in the millinery industry. Under an old order, effective since 1925, the minimum wage has been 25 cents an hour. Furthermore, the Minimum Wage Commission announced formation of wage boards to revise the minimum wages in the canning industry and for office and other building cleaners. At present the canning workers receive a minimum of $13 a week and the cleaners $15.40 a week.

Quabbin Pay Rise Declared Sound

James T. Moriarty, State Labor Commissioner, was "definitely and decidedly within his rights" in setting 62½ cents an hour as the basic pay for 1,000 workers who will be employed in clearing the site of the Quabbin reservoir, the Associate Commissioners of Labor and Industry ruled today.

In a letter to the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, Thomas F. Curley and Raymond V. McNamara, the Associate Commissioners, stated they approved the Commissioner's raising the base rate from 50 to 62½ cents.

The wage increase had been protested by Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Water Commission.

Flower Experts Say It With Food

In honor of his 40 years' service with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, Prof. Alfred Rehder was last night given a dinner at the Abner Wheeler House in Framingham by the Arboretum Staff. Early this year he was awarded the Loder Rhododendron Cup of the Royal Horticultural and Rhododendron Societies of London "for one who has been outstanding in promoting knowledge concerning rhododendrons."

Labor Day Plans Have Clear Sailing

Labor Day week-enders may make their plans without too much concern over the weather, according to G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau. The sun will be warm this afternoon and tomorrow and the gentle north and northeast winds will be cool—though not quite so cool as this morning, when the official thermometer at the East Boston Airport registered 58 degrees, followed by 62 degrees at noon.

Later tomorrow, however, the wind is expected to shift to south and southwest, bringing increasing cloudiness and possible showers here and there on Sunday.

The northern tier of states this morning, Mr. Noyes reported, from Wisconsin to Maine, experienced temperatures below 50—as did some points in Greater Boston. Fair and cool weather prevails generally.

Boston Incomes Under Spotlight

Word that special prosecutors from the Attorney General's Department in Washington are expected here next week gave credence today to the report that agents of the Internal Revenue Department who have been investigating income tax returns of a number of Boston politicians and State officials have completed their work and are ready to present their findings in court.

The revenue agents are understood to have been working here for the past two years, concentrating on the income returns of four or five politicians, the sources of this money, and possible connection with horse and dog track operations and the number pool racket.

4000 Jobs Wait Underpass Work

The Department of Public Works today approved the much discussed Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues vehicular underpass as part of the proposed project to carry the subway along Huntington Avenue as far as Gainsboro Street. The Department announced that 4000 men would go to work on the underpass just as soon as final details can be arranged.

Scouts Give Way To Their Scouters

Boy Scouts themselves will be conspicuously absent from Loon Pond Camp at Middleboro—which they have filled all summer—when the Annual Scouters' Round-up of the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America is held on Sept. 10 and 11. But O. A. Kitterman, Scout Executive of the Council, is planning to entertain about 300 grown-ups active in, or friendly to, the movement.

A major event of the program planned for these scoutmasters, committeemen and others, will be the dedication of a new fire-altar and council ring. Another will be the Jamboree Lunch on Sunday. A third will be the screening of a long film devoted to scouting activities in the Boston area.

Providence Police Deny Ban on Any Political Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2—Police officials here will make no attempt to prevent the Socialist or Communist parties from conducting rallies on the streets or in halls, providing the gatherings do not constitute a traffic menace on the highways and a disturbance in the halls.

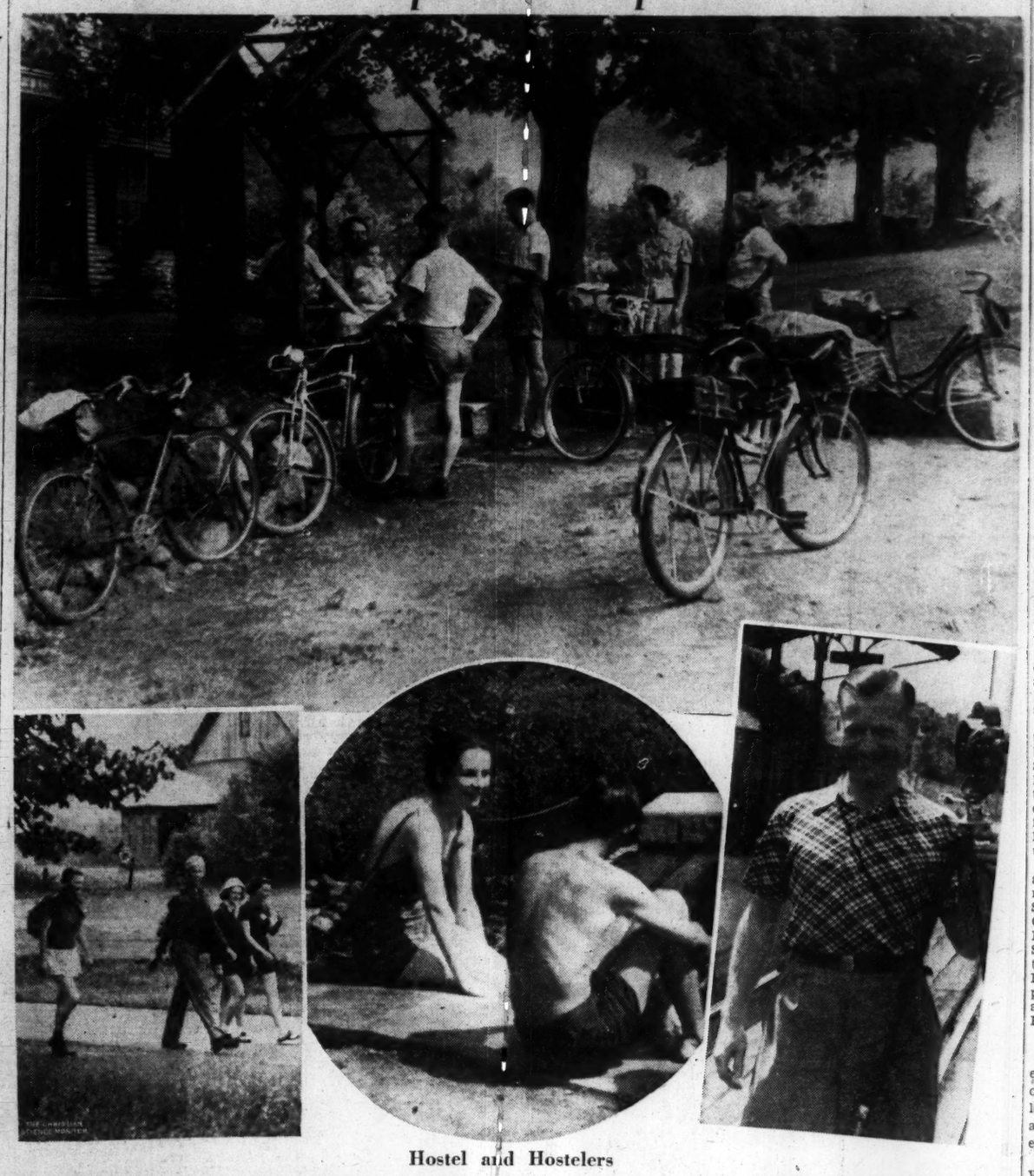
Deputy Superintendent of Police James E. Cusick made this clear in response to a request to Mayor James E. Dunne by Arnold Peterson, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party.

Unlike Woonsocket Police Commissioners who have banned the Communists and other groups from their city, Deputy Cusick said that the Bureau of Police and Fire here recognizes the "right of free speech and assembly."

4-H Livestock at Fair

Livestock valued at nearly $120,000 is exhibited each year at the New York State Fair by 4-H Club members.

In the Open and Independent



Hostel and Hostelers

Upper: Early morning farewells at Wilmot, N. H. Lower left: Four off for hiking trip. Lower center: Swimming is favored diversion of travelers. Lower right: Monroe Smith, who helped start the hostel idea in America.

PWA Allocates $14,426,165 Fund To Massachusetts

Federal grants totaling $14,426,165 have been allocated to Massachusetts cities and towns for 90 public works projects, it was announced here from Washington last night.

Total cost of these projects, which include construction of schools, sewers, library additions, and hospitals, amounts to $31,583,617, with the Commonwealth supplying the larger share of $17,157,452.

Medford heads the municipalities of the State in amount of approved PWA projects with a total of $5,692,000, of which the Federal Government will supply $2,562,273. Springfield is second with approved projects amounting to $4,432,332 and a grant of $1,988,635, while Salem is third with a $3,734,000 grade-crossing elimination project for which it will receive a federal grant of $1,680,300.

Boston will receive from the Government $335,000 for additions to the William Howard Taft School in Brighton, the High School of Practical Arts, and the Robert Gould Shaw School. The city must contribute $409,475 toward the total cost of $744,500 for these projects.

Cambridge will receive $1,075,053 in grants and must put up $1,331,207 itself for eight projects to cost a total of $2,406,360. Projects include a hospital, public garage, incinerator, and school and library additions.

Other grants are: Gloucester, $1,100,000 for a school building and equipment; Lexington, $253,350 for sewers and storm drains; Melrose, $91,350 for sewers; Newton, $753,000 for school and water mains; Lynn, $473,422, schools; Quincy, $68,400, library addition; Saugus, $202,500, sewerage plant; Stoneham, $41,400, school; Walpole, $23,535, sewers and street improvements; Weymouth, $225,000, sewer system; Needham, $33,377, school addition; Sharon, $29,233, fire and police station; Stoughton, $25,110, water tank; Canton, $121,896, school; Natick, $7,875, fire station addition.

Singing With Picketing Enlivens Boston Strike

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Picketing in downtown Boston in front of a large dress factory, trying to induce three determined open-shop manufacturers to sign a union agreement, is serious business, whether the air is chilly, as it was this morning, or warm, as it was last week.

The seriousness can be heard in the voices of the police, at times almost as numerous as the pickets; it can be seen in their clubs, their prowl cars, their patrol wagons; and, above all, it is felt in the courts that back police up with possible fines or prison terms for the super-enthusiastic.

Yet the girls who marched up and down on the broad sidewalk this morning in front of the Traders' Building at 35 Kneeland Street, in the heart of the garment district, were gay, as if on a holiday outing.

Chat With Reporters

They sang, they laughed, they kidded the policemen, they chatted with reporters as they walked briskly—their hands in their coat pockets—in front of the nine-story factory that looked more like an office building waiting for non-striking girls to enter.

It is the rush season for the manufacturers, who are turning out garments for fall purchases, and the Boston Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has seized this strategical time to try to force a minority of non-union manufacturers to observe a 35-hour week.

In the sidewalk parade, throughout the morning, were 25 or more Union members. Leading them in singing parodies on popular ditties was Mrs. Winifred Pineo, twice arrested during the nine-day strike for "obstructing free foot passage" and once for "inciting to riot."

Undaunted by the police charges, one of which carries with it a possible prison sentence, Mrs. Pineo kept up the "pep" and enthusiasm of the girls with such choruses as:

"Hinkey-dinkey, parley-vous?
The scabs are having an awful time,
Fighting against the picket line!
Hinkey-dinkey, parley-vous?"

Over and over, the chorus would be sung until a couple of non-strikers would put in an appearance. (Non-strikers would come in groups of two or more, literally scurrying to pass the pickets and enter the big doors.) Then, Mrs. Pineo would go to work.

Bending the picket line around the pair, she would lead the pickets in an unusually emphatic rendition of the parody in which the word "scabs" was especially stressed; the pickets would glower darkly at the hustling girls and then leave them. The Union members were not calling anyone a "scab," of course, merely singing a song; but the fleeting nonstrikers understood.

Police Ban Epithet

On one occasion, a grinning man in the picket line did shout the word "scab" at an arriving worker; but the police, who have orders to forbid use of the word as an epithet, merely smiled. The shouting man was not a picket, but an ice cream peddler joining in the fun.

Joining the picket line momentarily to interview Mrs. Pineo, a reporter asked her how she felt about the prison threat from the police.

"I'm not afraid; they'll never prove anything on me!" she said; then, as an open-shop manufacturer put in appearance, she eyed him defiantly and struck up the labor song from "Pins and Needles," "One Big Union for Two."

Regional Scheme Of Hostels Pushed For Hiking Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2—Opportunity to bike and hike along American back roads and camp in comfortable hostels every 15 miles or so is fast "catching on" in the United States. The American Youth Hostel Association here reports that the number of passes issued so far this season surpasses the entire year's total for 1937, with approximately 10,000 issued to date.

Just what are these youth hostels? They are facilities for travel—inexpensive overnight lodges, supervised by house parents, where all those traveling on foot, bicycle, horseback or fold-boats can stay for 25 cents a night. The badge of entrance is a hostel pass, $1 a year for those under 21 years of age, and $2 for those 21 and over. Special group passes are issued for $5. Auto travel between hostels is taboo. The hostels are provided with separate quarters for girls and boys, equipped with bunks, mattresses and blankets, washrooms and toilet facilities. They have a common kitchen, a common dining room, and a common recreation room. They have, besides, private quarters for resident house parents. All a hosteler needs to carry is a "sleeping sack" made of sheeting, and his personal gear. . . .

It was Richard Schirrmann, a German schoolteacher who started the activity in 1910. He dreamed of doing something for youth not only in Germany, but throughout the world. It grew from his associations with his pupils. He hiked with them, and talked with them, finally concluding they needed the opportunity to live in the great out-of-doors. To him they needed adventuring, and adventuring could bring them cultural and educational advantages. Mr. Schirrmann is the founder of the World Youth Hostel Association at Burg Altena, Westfalen, Germany.

Taken Up in Northfield

The idea was introduced in America with the establishment of a Youth Hostel in Northfield, Dec. 27, 1934. The American founders are Isabel and Monroe Smith, who were guests at the International Conference of Youth Hostels in Europe in 1933. In October, 1934, at the third International Youth Hostel Conference, opened by Ramsay MacDonald in London, American Youth Hostel, Inc., was recognized as the nineteenth member to be included in the International Youth Hostel Association. The President of the American Association is Mary E. Woolley, for 37 years President of Mount Holyoke College. There is a National Executive Committee of eight members and a National Board of about 50 persons interested in youth. The National Directors are Isabel and Monroe Smith, residents here.

The hostels in America are generally located from about 10 to 15 miles apart in chains, loops, and net-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Nine Senators Retiring From State Senate

Serious contests facing others in elections—Change of nearly third stirs speculation.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Considerable change in the State Senate membership is certain as result of the forthcoming November elections, with nine Senators, five Democrats and four Republicans, failing to seek re-election, and several others facing bitter fights in their bids for another term.

Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate, is ending his 20-year legislative service by running for Sheriff of Norfolk County, one of the most desired political posts in the State. Senator Theodore R. Plunkett (R), of Adams, is retiring. Senator William H. McSweeney (R), of Salem, is not seeking re-election. For some time he has been expecting Gov. Charles F. Hurley to reward past favors by appointing him to a judicial position.

Senator Thomas H. Braden (R), of Lowell, has tired of the Senate after one term and is making a bid for the post of County Commissioner in Middlesex County.

The five Democrats who are retiring from the Senate are headed by Senator Edward C. Carroll, of South Boston, Democratic Floor Leader in the Upper Branch. Senator Carroll desired to become Sheriff of Suffolk County, but withdrew from the fight when John A. Keliher, the present Sheriff, decided upon a re-election bid.

The other Democrats include Senator James P. Meehan, of Lawrence, now serving as labor member of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission; James W. Hennigan, of Boston, who has been appointed a State Income Tax Collector; Senator Walter L. Considine, of New Bedford, who expects a judicial appointment from Governor Hurley, and Senator Joseph P. Donahue, of Boston.

Change of Nearly Third

Thus nearly one fourth of the present membership of 40 is dropping out automatically. Furthermore, at least four other present members are facing serious fights in their re-election attempts.

Senator George G. Moyse (R) of Waltham is reaping an unwanted harvest of opposition in the Republican primary, the result of his frequent party line jumping during the Democratic Administrations of Governor Hurley and former Gov. James M. Curley. In 1936, Mr. Moyse won by a very narrow margin. This year Representative Anthony Julian (R) of Watertown is conducting an intensive campaign against him.

Senator Edward H. Nutting (R) of Leominster, who was declared re-elected in 1936 by the Republican Senate following a disputed election which appeared to show George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg the winner, is again opposed by Mr. Stanton. The latter is seeking the Republican and Democratic nominations this year and is expected to give Senator Nutting another close battle and possibly be returned the winner by an undisputable margin.

Senators Joseph P. McCooey and Michael H. Seizo, both of Worcester, are experiencing renomination difficulties.

Democratic Possibilities

It is possible the Democrats may pick up several Senatorial seats this year. The present party strength now stands at 27 for the Republicans and 13 for the Democrats.

The Democrats may capture the Nutting seat, the post left by Senator Braden, and are almost certain of the seat relinquished by Senator Plunkett. Furthermore, the possibility of a Democratic Senator from the Second Essex district, the seat now held by Senator McSweeney, is not too remote.

Nor is Senator Chester I. Skibinski (R), of Chicopee, too secure in his seat. His district is nominally Democratic but in 1936 a revolt was staged against former Senator Frank Hurley (D), of Holyoke, which resulted in the election of Senator Skibinski. One of Mr. Skibinski's chief assets is a 100 per cent pro-labor record in two years of Senate voting.

Regardless of the Senate election outcome, the choice of a new President to succeed Senator Wragg will probably entail a spirited battle. Prospective candidates for the post include Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican Foor Leader; Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R), of Melrose, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Senator John D. Mackay (R), of Quincy, and Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R), of Wareham, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, and who, like the other candidates, is a legislative veteran. Edgar M. Mills

Rhode Island GOP and Racing Must Part, Cianciarulo Says

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2—Connection between the Narragansett race track and the Republican State Committee, touchiest issue facing the GOP in Rhode Island, was brought into the open this week by former Representative Benjamin Cianciarulo, chairman of the 13th ward Republican committee in Providence.

"The management of the race track must be divorced from the Republican Party before we can have peace," Mr. Cianciarulo declared at a rally in the 13th ward. He referred to Judge James E. Dooley, member of the State Republican Committee who succeeded Walter E. O'Hara as President of the Narragansett Racing Association last spring.

Vanderbilt Silent

Discreet suggestions have been made by Republican leaders on several earlier occasions to have Judge Dooley resign either from the GOP committee or from his position with the race track, but Judge Dooley has spurned these proposals. William H. Vanderbilt, one of the Republican candidates for Governor so far has made no mention of the race track in his campaign speeches.

Mr. Cianciarulo's criticism followed the establishment earlier this week of the Italo-American Civic League in the section of Providence embracing the 13th ward. The League was formed ostensibly to restore harmony among Republicans in that part of the city. Mr. Cianciarulo, however, charged the League was formed by Judge Dooley and was an attempt to "deliver the ward to the Ku Klux Klan."

Squabbles within the Democratic Party over the race track have been frequent since the track began operating four years ago. The race-track bill was passed by a Democratic Legislature, and most of the appointive jobs at the track went to Democratic Party workers. Now, for the first time, the race track as an issue has been tossed into the Republican camp.

Judge Dooley long has been prominent in Republican affairs in this State. He served as a Director

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; continued cool tonight; not quite so cool Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness probably showers; gentle northerly and northeasterly winds becoming moderate south to southwest during Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair and warmer; Sunday probably showers.

New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont: Fair, not quite so cool in north and central portions tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by showers in north portion Saturday afternoon or night and in south portion Saturday night or Sunday, cooler Sunday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north or northeast winds diminishing tonight and becoming south or southwest and increasing Saturday; fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	82	Minneapolis	50	70
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	64	70	New York	66	78
Denver	60	70	Norfolk	76	90
Helena	54	80	Philadelphia	64	80
Kansas City	68	88	St. Louis	68	100
Los Angeles	64	84	San Francisco	52	62
Miami	84	88	Washington	64	86

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 2
B—Maximum, Sept. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 6:23 p. m., height 8.9 feet.
Saturday 7:01 a. m., height 7.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:38 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree," 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "March of Time."

Repertory and Medford Square—
Loretta Young and Tyrone Power in "Second Honeymoon." Also Jack Holt in "Under Suspicion." 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
"Stella Dallas," with John Boles and Barbara Stanwyck. Also Alice Faye in "You're a Sweetheart." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—

Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:08, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata." Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Racket Busters," featuring Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Give Me a Sailor," with Martha Raye and Bob Hope. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Boston—
"Three Blind Mice," with Loretta Young and Joel McCrea. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10. Also "Gun Law," with George O'Brien and Rita Oehman. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 12, 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 6:55, 9:25. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. Fenway: 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"Fast Company," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. "A Trip to Paris" with the Jones Family. Also "What Do You Think?" Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "The Kid Comes Back." 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Spawn of the North," starring George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also the Jones Family in "Safety in Numbers." 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Strand—
Barbara Stanwyck in "Always Goodbye." Also "Forbidden Valley," with Noah Berry, Jr.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. 3:39, 6:41, 9:41. Also "Passport Husband." 2:10, 5:12, 8:14.

South Station Theater—
"New Brunswick," "Did a Woman Win the Civil War?" "Latin Rhythm," with Jan Peerce, Horace Lapp and and His Orchestra. "Sport's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

University—
Martha Raye and Bob Burns in "Tropic Holiday." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct the guidance tour on Museum Treasures, 11 a. m.

Graduate in '21 Begins Work As Head of College

Within 24 hours after he had ended his duties as Dean of the University of Rochester, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, seventh President of Tufts College, was at his desk at the Medford institution and at work, yesterday, on official mail.

The new head of Tufts is one of the youngest college presidents in the United States. He is a graduate of the college, in the class of 1921. Since that time he has won an international reputation for his work in sensory physiology and sensory psychology.

Midway Carnival At Brockton Fair To Give Variety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 2—Thirty-five double-length railroad cars carrying more than 200 circus wagons and general equipment will roll in here next week in preparation for one of the world's largest midway carnivals, starting Sunday, Sept. 11, and lasting through Sept. 17.

A quarter of a million visitors will enter the amusement grounds of the Brockton Fair, where they will have a choice of thrills, entertainment, and instruction.

Paul Whiteman will act as master of ceremonies in a production including swing music, vocal novelties, dancing and comedy. He will broadcast his regular weekly program from the fairgrounds on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The "International Village" which proved so popular last year will have greater attraction at the coming Fair, when the dedication of the new Irish and French buildings will be added to the Italian and Lithuanian houses to mark this year's Sunday opening.

Farley Tells Voters In Maine to Step Up

WATERVILLE, Maine, Sept. 2 (AP)—James A. Farley left today with Maine voters who pick a Governor and three United States Representatives Sept. 12 the advice to "get in step with the rest of the United States."

Beautiful New Home

In Milton, Mass. 8 rooms, air conditioned, 2-car garage, 2 baths and 2 lavatories, recreation room. 12,000 ft. lot in quiet restricted location.

ALSO

Waterfront estate in Quincy, Mass. 7 rooms and sleeping porch; oil heat, all electric kitchen, tiled bath with shower. 3-car garage with shower and dressing room. House directly on Quincy Bay with private bathing beach. Lot contains over 20,000 ft. of land. Will sell or rent either or both, or might trade for 2-family or 4 family house near Boston.

PAUL E. MORLEY
60 Billings Rd., North Quincy, Mass.
PRES. 6972

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Food Marts Show Trend to Winter, Holiday Specials

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Housewives in pursuit of foodstuffs for the double holiday did not need the tang of fall in the air to warn that summer was ebbing and picnic basket days about over for the year. The food shops were full of unmistakable signs of approaching winter.

Oysters, for instance, appeared in volume as the first "R" month since last April marked resumption of the season for that seafood. Hams were featured by most of the stalls, as a further reminder of fall, and—sure enough—sausage is prominent in the market.

Cranberries, another fall item, are displayed in the Faneuil Hall stalls today, while grapes are increasing in abundance each day. The diminishing supply of blueberries, too, indicates the passing of the summer, with few of these now available excepting those from Maine and Nova Scotia, the latter arriving at Boston daily on the Yarmouth boats. Apples are becoming prominent, reminding of the approach of Hallowe'en.

Holiday Foods

Food shops will be closed Monday in recognition of Labor's holiday, and thrifty housewives who buy today and tomorrow for the "double" week end, find that in meats they can do best by going along with the merchants and using the items that are featured. That means ham this week. Faneuil Hall stalls ask 32 to 35 cents a pound, chain stores offer it at 27 cents, and modern food merchants with fewer but larger shops tempt buyers with a price of 25 cents.

Lamb legs are offered at 27 cents in chain stores and around 28 to 32 cents in Faneuil Hall stalls. Chickens are offered all the way from 25 cents a pound to 42 cents, the lower for chain store minimum, and the higher for 6-pound average at Faneuil Hall stalls. Turkeys are offered liberally around 32 to 33 cents in chain stores and as low as 29 cents in the big centralized shopping centers, while Faneuil Hall quotations are as high as 45 cents.

Hostel

(Continued from Page 9)

works, so that one may hike or bike from one of them to another, making acquaintances along the way, and meeting fellow travelers.

In New Hampshire and Vermont, for instance, the chain goes past some of the best New England scenery. The hostel loop doesn't climb mountains; a climb up Mt. Washington would be taken as a special detour treat. Hostelers are primarily ramblers rather than mountaineers; most of them, especially in Europe, travel on bicycles.

Membership General

What are the requirements for membership in the Association? All Mr. and Mrs. Smith ask for is "youthful spirit." Anyone who enjoys the rugged and simple ways of hosteling may engage in this countryside travel. Youth hostels primarily "travel under their own steam," by foot, bicycle, horseback, canoe, snowshoe, or ski. They cook their own meals. There is no discrimination as to age, race, creed, or color.

Plans are under way for extending the AYH in the United States. Development includes the establishment of networks of hostels in eight Regions within the near future. In 1937 hostels were located in most of the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, California, and Alberta in Canada. The chains and loops now are being enlarged, and new loops have been added in Illinois, Wisconsin, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Washington. In charge of each Region is a full-time Field Worker who is a graduate of the AYH National Training School. Each Region is sponsored by a Committee of citizens, and each Area within a Region is similarly under the sponsorship of an Area Committee.

Financing in America is accomplished through the generosity of friends. The American Youth Hostels, Inc., is wholly altruistic. Every dollar is invested in supporting and furthering the work. In England, the hostels were financed through a $100,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation, and those in Scotland with $10,000 from the same source, while here in the United States organization has developed slowly through the efforts of the Smiths.

The ultimate aim of the movement is to make our entire youthful population out-door conscious. It also helps to improve the social habits of the hostelers. As in European hostels, no liquor or smoking is allowed in the hostels in America.

Watch your step!

Play Safe! Place Adams & Swett Rug-Grippers beneath *all* your rugs. No slipping . . . no sliding . . . *longer* wear. We'll be glad to send you a sample, if you wish, so that you can see for yourself how safe and sure they are.

ADAMS & SWETT
"Rug Cleaners Since 1856"
Roxbury, Mass.

HOLIDAY CRUISES S. S. STEEL PIER

SATURDAY — Provincetown Cruise. Leaves Foster's Wharf 10 A. M., return 8 P. M. Round-trip $2.00.

SPECIAL MOONLIGHT—Sat. Night—Grand party with continuous dancing and special entertainment. Miss Labor Day will be chosen for Labor Day parade in boston. Sail 8:30 P. M. return 1 A. M. $2.50 per couple.

SUNDAY—Provincetown Cruise. Leaves 10:15 A. M. "Nite Before" Party and Moonlight Sail. Leave 10 P. M., return 2 A. M. $2.00 per couple.

LABOR DAY — Provincetown Cruise. Leaves 10:15 A. M. Provincetown Cruise on Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. Moonlight sail Wed. Night, 9 P. M.-Midnight. $2.00 per couple.

SUNDAY—Sept. 11—Special Cape Cod Canal Cruise and Free Chowder Party. All day, non-stop cruise through canal. Leave 10:15 A. M. Return 9 P. M. $2.00 round trip. Reserve your ticket early.

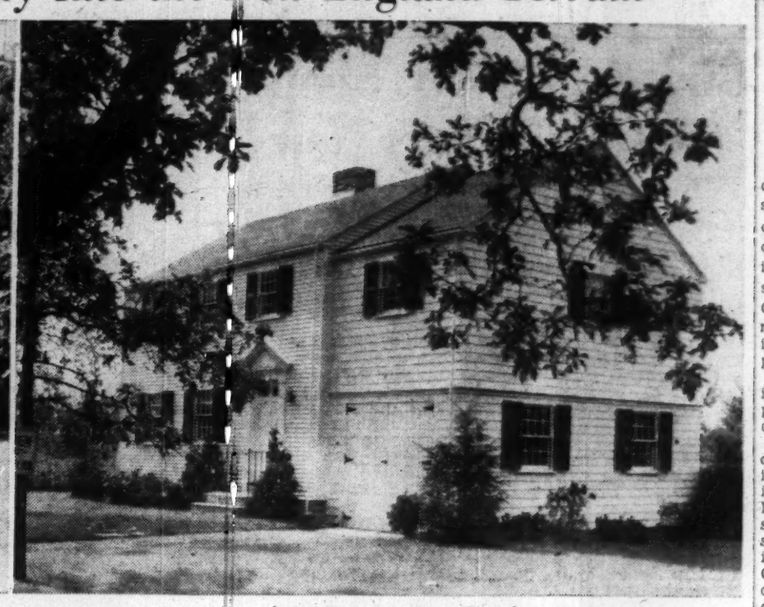
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, LAST PROVINCETOWN CRUISE

Cape Cod Steamship Co., Boston, HUB. 2650

The Colonial Trend Fits Perfectly Into the New England Terrain

Dutch Colonial

One of New England's popular type homes seen at Braewood, Braintree Highlands, colonial development of Nordblom Housing Corporation, builders and architects.



Another Broken Roof

New Home in Braewood utilizing the broken roof effect that has been so common in new Cape Cod homes. The broken roof here tends to make the house look smaller.

Building Future Said to Be in Men Of Small Income

(Continued from Page 9)

that "a building boom is dependent upon housing to meet the demands of American families with small incomes."

Here Editorial Research injects a timely statement into the discussion this week that "the most frequently expressed hope of making new housing available to low income families is based on plans for reducing construction costs." And it goes on to say that such a possibility is too remote to meet the immediate demands of the nation. Pre-fabrication is not accomplishing this purpose, it said, because such construction is employing steel, the costs of which offset the savings made in labor.

What about financing costs? Despite reductions in mortgage charges under the Federal Housing Administration, the fact remains that financing still takes the greatest portion of the building dollar from the home owner. A man who buys a $5,000 home, for instance, after a 10 per cent down payment, pays $26.33 a month to principal and interest, plus a mortgage insurance charge on the declining balance, which aggregates 50 cents a month.

When the 25 years are over, the home owner has paid $8,050 for his $5,000 home, in addition to his $500 down payment and initial service charges and adjustments amounting roughly to $200, if construction is financed by the mortgagee. On this basis, actual cost of a $5,000 home to the buyer is about $8,750, of which $2,899 is interest on the mortgage.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 3

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Sept. 4

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 320 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 10:30 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Week days, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6, and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.

Boston—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 6 p. m. (15.25mc), 19.6m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m. W1XAL.

Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.

New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Manchester—No regular time assigned. WFEA, 1340kc.

Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 6 p. m. (15.25mc), 19.6m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., W1XAL.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.

Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Fruit and Vegetables 'As They Are' Painted for U. S. by New Englander

WASHINGTON (AP)—A keen-eyed New Englander draws and paints those pictures of fruits and vegetables you see in bulletins sent out by the Department of Agriculture.

Royal C. Steadman's job is to reproduce faithfully in wax, pencil drawings, paintings, or in a few instances in painted photographs, newly developed varieties of fruits and vegetables.

His latest artistic venture is to paint pictures of fruits and vegetables after they have been in cold storage for various lengths of time.

For 23 years Mr. Steadman has been chief illustrator for the Department. His original paintings are placed in permanent files where they can be studied at any time by Department experts.

The wax models are identical to the original fruits in appearance. Mr. Steadman bores holes in the models, then inserts enough plaster material to make the weight the same as the fruit he is copying.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** "Adventures in Science": Soilless Vegetation—Hydroponics," Dr. Miller Swaney.

8:00 **WEEI** New "First Nighter" dramatic series: "Thanks to Mr. Shakespeare," with Barbara Luddy and Les Tremayne.

8:30 **WBZ** "If I Had the Chance"; interviews with Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Hal Kemp, orchestra leader; Mary Small, popular singer; John J. Anthony, radio columnist; orchestra.

10:00 **WNAC** Wayne King and his orchestra to introduce three new King compositions, "Biscuits," "A Mood," and "Amor En El Patio."

10:30 **WAAB** "Curtain Time"; "Retake," a story of Manhattan theatrical activities.

10:45 **WEEI** "Report of President Roosevelt's Commission on Labor Conditions in England and Sweden," William E. Chalmers of the United States Department of Labor.

11:30 **WNAC** Interview of Bendix air race pilots from Union Air Terminal, Los Angeles; talk by Vincent Bendix.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	"Tune Types"; vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"		Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "We Were Young"	"Don Dinslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	"The Manhattanites"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Enoch Light's Or.	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 News commentator	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Davis Cup preview	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Curtain Calls"	Organ and piano duet
7:00 Baritone recital	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15 Folk Singers	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
7:30 Adult Education	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Network program	"Trio Time"; pop. music	"Let's Celebrate"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter"; drama	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Robert Simmons; Frank Black's Orch.	"Musical Album"	"Musical Notes"
8:15	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.		"Musical Album"	Commentator
8:30 St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews; music		Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45 St. Louis Blues			Frank Ferneau's Orch.	Shirley Winters, songs
9:00 "Hollywood Showcase"; Lud Gluskin and his orchestra; soloists	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
9:15	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Organ concert
9:30	News dramatizations		Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
9:45			Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Talk of the Town"
10:00 Grant Park concert	"Design for Dancing"	Wayne King's Orchestra	Old Heidelberg concert orchestra	"Talk of the Town"
10:15 Grant Park concert	"Design for Dancing"	Wayne King's Orchestra		Pianologues
10:30 Barry Wood; orch.	"Ink Spots"; quartet	B. Rabinoff, violinist	"Curtain Time"	Dance music
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Sports comment	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Losee's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Cross Country Air Race	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Network program	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	News Service	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Radio Almanac"	News Service	Time Clock	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 R. Maxwell, tenor.	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and home news
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club; popular soloists; orch.; news	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Franco Gallucci
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Children's program	Breen and De Rose	Saturday Morning Club; orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	"Music Internationale"	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30 Hillbilly Singers	"The Child Grows Up"	"Music Internationale"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Hillbilly Singers	"Swing Serenade"		Concert violinist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Oriental: music	4-H Club	Tenor recital	"Manhatters"; orchestra	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
11:15 "Ramblings"; music	Radio City Four	Popular piano duo	"Manhatters"; orchestra	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
11:30 Junior Musical Comedy	"Our Barn"; children's program	Instrumental Ensemble	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		Instrumental Ensemble	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 "Columbia Concert Hall"; K. Bacon; Kreutzer Quartet	News; musicale; Dance Revue; stocks	Voice, violin, and organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15			Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	National Farm and Home Hour	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 News Service		"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Rhythmaires; orch.		Hillbilly duo	Male vocal group	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Buffalo Presents"	Music; speaker	'Hum and Strum' songs	Organ recital	"Radio Rangers"
1:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	Popular songs; violin	"Treasures in Melody"	Short Story Editor
2:00 National Air Races	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	"Gloom Chasers"	"Week-End Revue"
2:15 Davis Cup matches	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	"Week-End Revue"
2:30 Davis Cup matches	Piano Duo	"Golden Melodies"	Sport reports	Revue; Western songs
2:45 Davis Cup matches	Burt Farber's Orchestra	"Golden Melodies"	Sport reports	Western songs
3:00 Davis Cup matches	Rakov's Orchestra	"Rhythm and Rhyme"; soloists; orchestra	Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Hines trial reports
3:15 Davis Cup matches	Rakov's Orchestra			Edna Carter, songs
3:30 Davis Cup matches	"Rendezvous"; Ricardo's Orchestra	"Swingology"; popular soloists; orchestra	Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:45 Davis Cup matches				Sport reports
4:00 Sport report	Club Matinee	Stamp program	Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:15 Sport report	Club Matinee	Sports relay		Sport reports
4:30 Davis Cup matches	Club Matinee	Sports relay	Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport relay
4:45 Davis Cup matches	Club Matinee	Judy and Lanny		Sport relay
5:00 Davis Cup matches	Music; "Trio Time"; vocal and string trios	"Top Hatters"; orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Davis Cup matches		"Top Hatters"; orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	"The Kidoodlers"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Network program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Will McCune's Or.	Lou Martin's Or.; news	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 News commentator	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Songs for You"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	"Curtain Calls"	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:00 Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Orch.	News Service	"Keyboard Classics"
7:15 Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30 Syncopation Piece	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	Network program	Ross Leonard, songs
7:45 Syncopation Piece	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Musical Album"	"Four Alphabets"
8:00 Saturday Night Swing Club	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten"; comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	Al Donahue's Orchestra		"Bands Across the Sea"	Travel talk
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"Valor Fulfilled"; drama	"226th Santa Fe Fiesta"	"Impressions"; Raoul	Dance music
8:45 sketch; soloists	"Valor Fulfilled"; drama	"226th Santa Fe Fiesta"	Nadeau, baritone	Dance music
9:00 "Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	National Barn Dance; Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"	"America Dances"; relays from Hollywood, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York	Grant Park Concert; women's symph. orch.	Spy Stories
9:15			Jazz Nocturne	"Down Memory Lane"
9:30 "Rhythm Rendezvous"; orchestra			Jazz Nocturne	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
9:45				
10:00 Your Hit Parade; vocalists; quartet; orchestra	Network program	"The Crickets"; music and sound effects	Symphonic Strings	"Jam Session"
10:15	Network program		Symphonic Strings	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30	Al Roth's Orchestra	Network program	Leaders in Dance Time	"Evening Vespers"
10:45 Del Casino, songs	Al Roth's Orchestra	Network program	Leaders in Dance Time	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance music
11:15 Vincent Lopez' Or.	William Farmer's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:45 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra

Sunday's Features

10:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), "American Society of Ancient Instruments"

11:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Madrigal Singers.

12:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert: Ignace Strasfogel, pianist; the Stradivarius Quartet with Jan Peerce, tenor.

1:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling"; "An Irishman Looks at American Youth," James R. Heavey.

1:45 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; music.

2:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Walberg Brown String Ensemble.

2:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Symphonic Orchestra, direction of Frank Black; Ireene Wicker the 'Singing Lady'; Pauline Lord in sketch; Marion Talva, contralto; Clifton Padiman; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

2:30 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), "The Farmer Takes the Mike"; interviews.

2:45 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), International broadcast from Denmark.

3:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Horse and Buggy Days"; variety program with Freddie Weber, conductor.

4:30 **WNAC** (WEAF — National), "The World Is Yours"; dramatization.

5:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.

5:00 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

6:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Music for Fun" with Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony.

6:15 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), WLW Summer Concert Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Chernivasky.

6:30 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform"; "Success in the Creative Arts," with Deems Taylor, Rockwell Kent, and Orson Welles.

7:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Popular Classics"; orchestra; soloist.

7:00 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), "Hobby Hobby" with Dave Elman.

7:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbett.

8:00 **WNAC** (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Stroud Twins; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Olivia De Havilland.

8:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia) (WBZ, 10 p. m.), Grant Park concert, with the Walter Steindel Symphony.

8:30 **WAAB** (WOR—Mutual), "Invitation to a Waltz."

10:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia) "Headlines and Bylines" with Kaltenborn and Trout; Harold Brayman, guest.

10:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: "The Problem of the South."

What's Going On in the Arts

"Marie Antoinette"

Whether one regards it as a mighty spectacle, a partially historical document, a love tragedy or a display of fine wigs, "Marie Antoinette" is an impressive piece of cinema making. The new State and Orpheum offering which helped usher in the 1938-39 season yesterday is what the industry calls a "prestige" picture and as such it is immediately confronted with overcoming its own inertia. That "Marie Antoinette" does this to a considerable extent is an achievement.

There are several reasons. There is Robert Morley, for instance, an English newcomer playing the Dauphin, later Louis XVI. Though one may question the director's interpretation of the character, one cannot deny Mr. Morley's extraordinary emotional nuances. Then there is Norma Shearer's vividness. Even when her conception of the role seems to stem jointly from "Romeo and Juliet" and "Smilin' Through"—as an Austrian, Miss Shearer is consistently good Anglo-Saxon—the actress never allows hedself or her emotional play to be dominated by cascades of candelabra, endless staircases or even John Barrymore, looking ferocious as a prelude to deluge.

"Marie Antoinette" deserves to be seen. W. S. Van Dyke has made less than he might have of people and events, the screen play is not altogether effective, but the technical, camera and artistic assignments have been conscientiously and admirably filled. Supporting players are Tyrone Power, Anita Louise, and Henry Stephenson.

"Spawn of the North"

If "Spawn of the North" is the Paramount harbinger of "Motion Pictures' Greatest Year," one can only ask: "What will the harvest be?" The new film at the Metropolitan wastes far too much time on ethical arguments when it should be catching fish.

"Spawn of the North" opens on some dramtic shots of salmon fighting their way up to the spawning grounds. Though we have seen most of these shots before, they are always worth viewing again. As though to prove that nature is a better dramatist than Barrett Willoughby or Jules Furthman, we are shipped somewhere north along the Alaskan coast where men are men, seals are seals, women are women, newspaper editors are John Barrymore and salmon fishing is purely a part-time occupation. Akim Tamiroff and George Raft are pirates who steal salmon from the honest fishermen.

Raft and Henry Fonda are pals but Henry is on the fishermen's side. So about half an hour before the end, Henry shoots George, who kidnaps Akim and obligingly runs their small boat into an iceberg. Dorothy Lamour weeps, Henry and Louise Platt embrace while Mr. Barrymore delivers a pat little speech about "The Last Frontier."

"Safety in Numbers," the companion piece, is Jones family. Slightly less than their best, it is an amusing affair involving a phony investment, young love and the traditional road chase. J. D. B.

Woodring at Fitchburg

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 2 (AP)—Harry Woodring, Secretary of War, paid a flying visit to the home of his father-in-law, former Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, here yesterday. Mrs. Woodring is spending the summer here. The Secretary flew back to Washington after a brief visit.

Forum Program For Newton Has Noted Speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 2—This city definitely, successfully demonstrated that the typical American community is willing to pay for an opportunity to thresh out public issues—demonstrated that fact so successfully that this year's Newton Community Forums bid fair to be most successful, both financially and in benefit derived, of any of the three previous years.

At the end of each Forum season, including the first, books showed a profit after all obligations were discharged.

The community forum plan of discussion has been tried successfully in other sections. The Newton organization was untried in this particular territory. The public, both by subscriptions for season tickets, and spoken approval, has indicated that it wants more. This year, Former Governor Joseph B. Ely will defend capital economy in a three-sided debate with fascist and communist speakers.

Feb. 19, Mr. Ely is to oppose Earl Browder, Communist Party Secretary, and Lawrence Dennis, advocate of fascism. The subject will be, "What Lies Ahead for Capitalism."

This year's sessions of Newton's Community Forum, of which Kirtley Mather is a prime mover, will take up problems of social, international significance. The schedule:

Nov. 6—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., "Our Foreign Policy"; Nov. 20—Prof. Clyde R. Miller, Columbia University, "Look Out for Propaganda"; Dec. 4—Mayor Harold H. Burton, Cleveland, "How to Get and Keep Good City Government"; Jan. 8—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer, "New Frontiers of Peace and War"; Jan. 28—John T. Flynn, columnist, "Other People's Money"; Feb. 5—H. J. Anslinger, U. S. Narcotics Commissioner, "Narcotics and Crime"; March 5—S. K. Ratcliffe, London newspaperman "The New Map of the World."

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

of the Racing Association for four years, but criticism of his dual position did not begin until he was elected President of the Association after Mr. O'Hara was removed.

Sweeney Candidacy

Developments this week put Mr. Vanderbilt far in the lead in the race for the GOP nomination for Governor. He has received the indorsement of the State Republican Committee and of scores of Republican clubs from one end of the State to the other.

Amusements

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STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Movie Quiz Contest Picture
NORMA SHEARER • TYRONE POWER
"Marie Antoinette"

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"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family.
BILTMORE THEATRE Air-Conditioned
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1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO, 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Air-cooled. Mats. Wed. Thur. and Sat. 2:40. Mats. Next Week: Monday, Wed. and Sat.

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"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
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DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Cool, Appetizing Foods and Beverages for Summer Menus

Midco Ice Box Freeze, Tremont Mayonnaise, Tremont Lemon Whip, Breast of Chicken, Tuna Fish, Turner's Potato Chips

Clicquot Club in cans: Hires' Root Beer, large bottle 10c; Hires' Root Beer small bottle 5c; Dole's Pineapple Juice, Underwood's Deviled Ham for Sandwiches.

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Commerce and Finance

July Foreign Trade Slumps From 1937, but 7 Months Total Up

Business and Industry

Australian Motor Output Last Year Worth $36,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A growing proportion of Australian-made automobile bodies are being sold here on chassis of U. S., Canadian and English manufacture and a Melbourne firm, Ruskin Motor Bodies Pty. Ltd., recently announced a new £350,000 contract to supply bodies for the 1939 and 1940 Hudson-Terraplane products intended for the Australian market.

According to the Chamber of Automotive Industries centered in Melbourne, the value of motor bodies built in the Commonwealth last year was £7,300,000, a lift of £300,000 on the production values of the previous year. Operatives earned between £3,500,000 and £4,000,000, so it is a profitable development for Australia.

Sales Outlook Good

A million Australians hold drivers' licenses and there are 836,000 motor vehicles on the roads. Casual observers might regard these figures as near the saturation point in a population of under 7,000,000 but there is a very sound reason for believing sales will continue their upward march as long as Australia's economic condition retains its present health.

A recent survey of the 1927-38 decade revealed that as many as 178,000 of Australia's automobiles were more than 10 years old. Of the total of motor vehicles on Commonwealth roads, 227,000 are commercial jobs—and the percentage of 10-year-olds was higher still in this division.

With Australia's non-paying railwaysowned by various of the Governments, road transporters face restrictions that differ with the state borders they across. Heads of the Chamber of Automotive Industries believe an easing of thesehandicaps would further stimulate the motor business in Australia.

Taxes Heavy

Another Government infliction being fought all along the line by motorists' organizations and automotive industrialists is the heavy taxation carried by the motorists and road haulers.

About £9,000,000 a year is extracted from motorists by way of petrol tax —gas retails in the more populous areas at near 2s a gallon and the price is higher still in country districts—and a further £6,000,000 a year in the form of state registration fees. Only a little more than half the total motor taxation goes for road construction and maintenance.

AAA Is to Assign Beet Sugar Growers Acreage Allotments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that acreage allotments would be given domestic beet sugar growers for next year's crop in an attempt to prevent further expansion in production.

Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, chief of the AAA sugar section, said that for the first time since 1934, the domestic beet sugar area had produced sufficient sugar to fill marketing quotas established under the sugar control law.

"Because of the expanded acreage this year, it becomes necessary under terms of the law," Mr. Bernhardt said, "that we establish individual acreage allotments for the 1939 crop."

The beet area planted 992,000 acres this year compared with 752,000 in 1937.

Growers will be required to stay within their allotments to be eligible for benefit payments authorized by the law. The payments averaged about $22 an acre this year.

Mr. Bernhardt said the allotments probably would not call for an acreage lower than that planted this year.

During the past few years, beet growers were not given restrictive acreage allotments because the domestic beet area was producing insufficient sugar to fill its marketing quota. Consequently growers received benefit payments on the acreage they actually planted, provided they complied with soil-conserving and labor requirements set up by the AAA.

The marketing quota of the domestic beet area this year is 1,572,000 short tons. The production has been forecast at between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000 short tons.

Celanese Corp. Sells $10,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Celanese Corporation of America has sold privately $10,000,000 of 10-year 4¼ per cent sinking fund debentures, it was announced.

It was also announced the company has increased its bank loans to $5,000,000 from $4,500,000 and placed them on the basis of serial maturities.

Proceeds of the financing are to be used, it was said, "in further developments and changes designed to obtain economies in operations."

The corporation declined to reveal the name of the purchaser of the debentures and the price at which sold.

Borden Earnings Show Slight Change From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The Borden Company and subsidiaries for six months ended June 30 reported net earnings of $2,823,674, or 64 cents a share, compared with $2,883,085, or 65 cents a share, for the like 1937 period.

T. G. Montague, President, in a letter to stockholders accompanying a 30 cent dividend check payable said decreased earnings of the ice cream division had been caused by unseasonable temperatures and frequent rains during May and June. The company, he said, now handles about 6 per cent of the milk and milk products distributed in cities and villages in the United States. Processing its products in 125 plants. It also operates in Canada.

Indexes of Business Register Contraseasonal Gain in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of August leading indexes of business activity registered a healthy contra-seasonal gain, with the exception of automobile production which reached the lowest monthly total in three years, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Steel activity in August was more than 22 per cent above the July figure and prospects for September point to a further gain of 10 per cent over August. In spite of this, the August operating rate was less than half of that of August, 1937.

Electric power output in August was 3 per cent higher than the July total and a further increase is to be expected in September.

Freight carloadings reached a weekly average of almost 600,000 cars last month and were 4 per cent over the July average of 568,000 cars. It is forecast that the September average will be around 610,000 cars a week.

The general commodity price level fell off a point in August and the index of agricultural products prices lost 3 points. Prices of both stocks and bonds receded a trifle over the month.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange failed to keep the pace set in July, and August stock sales totalled only 20,720,000 shares against 38,760,000 shares in July.

Commercial loans and excess reserves were practically unchanged last month, with the former a trifle higher and the latter a little lower.

Following are comparisons of significant business figures with estimates for the current month where feasible:

	Estimates Sept. 1938	Aug. 1938	July 1938	Aug. 1937
Steel Output (% of capacity)	45.0	* 41.0	33.4	83.8
Auto Production (U. S. and Canada, 1,000 cars)	140.0	* 90.0	150.4	405.1
Building Contracts Awarded (F. W. Dodge, million dollars)	230.0	*240.0	239.8	285.1
‡Production Index ** (1926 equals 100)	77.0	* 70.3	70.7	100.8
Electric Power Output (daily million KWH)	321.6	*316.9	306.3	341.5
Carloadings (average weekly, 1,000 cars)	610	*597	568	779
‡Commodity Price Index (1926 equals 100)		73.39	74.48	89.35
‡Farm Price Index (1926 equals 100)		65.84	68.80	89.96
‡New York Stock Exchange Sales (million shares)		20.72	38.76	17.22
‡Stock Price Index (420 stocks, 1926 equals 100)		87.2	88.9	112.7
‡Bond Price Index (dollars per $100 bond)		80.3	82.3	94.0
‡Bank Debits Index (excluding N. Y. City, 1920-1924 equals 100)		87	93	102
Commercial Loans (Reporting Member Banks, million dollars)		3,890	3,869	4,606
Excess Reserves (Federal Reserve Member Banks, million dollars)		2,980	3,040	760

** Adjusted for seasonal variation.
* Estimated by Standard Statistics Co.
‡ Standard Statistics Co. indexes.

United Fruit Co. Starts Costa Rica Development Plan

United Fruit Co. has lost no time in getting its important work under way in development of the banana industry on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, involving the planting of lands, building of railroads and construction of wharves and other facilities at the ports of Quepos and Golfito. The contract between the Costa Rican government and the company was approved by the Congress of that country in the latter part of July and the company has begun the assembling of materials and crews to get started on the program which will take several years, at least, to accomplish and involve an expenditure estimated at from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Under the contract the company agreed to plant 1,000 hectares of land, equivalent to 2,470 acres, the first year, so that it was necessary to get this started promptly. It is obligated to plant 4,000 hectares (9,880 acres) within five years.

On the site of the former Munson Line Havana pier property, chief asset acquired from that line in the $2,050,000 cash deal this year, United Fruit has begun construction of a new pier. This will give it much improved facilities at Havana. Among other assets acquired from the Munson Line was the steamship Munargo, now being operated as a cruise ship from New York to Nassau, thence to Miami, to Havana, back to Miami, Nassau and New York. The ship also carries freight. The Paradise Beach property, Nassau, was also taken over.

United Fruit's banana shipments have held up well this year and prices show no substantial change from a year ago. The sugar end of the business, however, continues unsatisfactory, with prices low.

Drop in Cotton Futures Trading

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported trading in cotton futures contracts on the organized exchanges during August totaled 2,816,100 bales. Trading in July amounted to 3,541,750 bales.

A total of 2,329,000 bales or 82.7 per cent was traded on the New York Cotton Exchange; 462,000 bales or 16.4 per cent on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; and 25,000 bales or .9 per cent on the Chicago Board of Trade.

December was the most active future covering 37.9 per cent of the total volume of trading, the CEA said.

Excess Reserves Drop $40,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a $40,000,000 decline to $2,940,000,000 in the lendable excess reserves of the nation's banks during the last week of August.

Officials said the decline was due to a $33,000,000 increase in money circulation and $63,000,000 increase in cash held by the Treasury.

Repurchase Offer Made On Deutsche Bank Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offer to repurchase at par certificates of the $25,000,000 Deutsche Bank 6 per cent dollar note issue of 1927 is being made to American holders by J. Henry Schroder & Co. of London, it was announced here.

It is understood that the offer of repurchases has been made possible by means of an external credit. Of the original amount of this dollar loan of $25,000,000, it is believed there is only a small portion in circulation.

The offer of repurchases only relates to the notes and not to the coupons.

New Well for Texas Gulf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Texas Gulf Producing Co. has completed its first well in Alice field of Jim Wells County on a 40-acre tract with an estimated potential production between 400 and 500 barrels daily on ¼-inch choke. The company is staking location for two more wells.

U. S. Now Chile's Largest Supplier; Britain Best Buyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chilean foreign trade returns for the first half of 1938, which confirm a trend of falling exports and rising imports, show that the United States is becoming firmer in first place among suppliers to this country. It has conceded first place among buyers to Great Britain, however.

The United States sold merchandise to the value of 75,900,000 gold sixpenny pesos; Germany, principal rival and trading on its notorious barter basis, was second with 62,100,000 pesos; and Great Britain, third, with 29,100,000.

British purchases from Chile amounted to 89,400,000; those of the United States were valued at 55,800,000 and those of Germany, third, at 44,100,000 pesos. The classification of Chilean exports by nationality, however, ignores nitrate shipments, destination of which is not disclosed for reasons of trade policy. As the United States is the principal market for the fertilizer, it should be pointed out, therefore that ultimate analysis will probably place the United States first among Chile's customers.

Chile's total foreign trade for the half year was valued at 625,300,000 pesos, with 368,200,000 exports and 257,100,000 imports. These figures reveal an accentuation of previous trends towards reduced exports and increased imports.

Exports for the corresponding half year of 1937 were as high as 556,800,000 pesos. Imports were 191,300,000.

R. F. C. to Guarantee N. Y. Central Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the New York Central Railroad Company to borrow $5,000,000 from the National City Bank of New York, the loan to be guaranteed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The New York Central will pay 2 per cent interest for the money, one-half per cent of which will go to the RFC in consideration of its guarantee.

Railroads borrowing direct from the RFC pay 4 per cent interest. This is the first time a railroad has borrowed from private sources with the RFC guaranteeing the loan.

The New York Central plans to use the $5,000,000 to provide in part for the cost of a program of maintenance of, and improvements upon, its own and leased lines and equipment. The improvements will include the laying of about 28,600 tons of rail and repairs to 185 locomotives, 300 passenger cars, 1,000 freight cars at a total estimated cost of $5,499,382.

Armstrong Cork Absorbs Armstrong-Newport Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Newport Industries, Inc., has sold its 50 per cent interest in Armstrong-Newport Co., and Armstrong Cork Co. has become sole owner of the assets and business of the latter company, it was announced.

Newport Industries, Inc., is engaged in the naval stores business with plants at Pensacola, Fla., De Quincy, La., and Bay Minette, Ala. Armstrong-Newport Co.'s plant is at Pensacola, Fla., where insulating and building board is manufactured from wood fiber obtained as a by-product from Newport Industries, Inc., operations.

Newport Industries, Inc., under a long-term contract, will continue to supply Armstrong-Newport Co. with wood chips and essential services. The transaction involved cash in amount slightly exceeding the total value of Newport Industries, Inc., investment in and advances to Armstrong-Newport Co., less proportion of deficit to last year end and the accounts receivable due from Armstrong-Newport Co. as of the year end.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Gas & Electric, and subsidiaries (excluding Deep Rock Oil Company, Beaver Valley Traction Company, and Pittsburgh Railways, which are in receivership or operating under the Bankruptcy Act), reported net income of $839,833 for the six months ended June 30. This compares with $2,926,274 in the first half of 1937.

Moderate Rise In U. S. Exports First 7 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of July United States exports and imports declined from the like month a year ago, but exports for the first seven months of this year were slightly ahead of the total from January to July of 1937, the Commerce Department reported.

Exports during July were $227,780,000, compared with $268,184,000 in July, 1937. For the first seven months of this year, exports were valued at $1,818,367,000, against $1,804,747,000 for the January-July period of 1937.

Imports during July amounted to $140,836,000, while for July, 1937, they were valued at $265,214,000. For the first seves months of 1938, imports were $1,101,846,000 compared with $1,948,856,000 for the corresponding period of 1937.

A decline of about $15,000,000 in the export trade with China, Japan and other eastern Asian ports accounted for much of the drop in exports during July.

Exports to China during the first seven months of this year totaled $23,952,000, a decrease of $12,956,000 from the same 1937 period.

Exports to Japan were $139,082,000 for the January-July period this year, compared with $192,173,000 for the 1937 period.

July exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1937	1938
Total	$268,184,000	$227,780,000
North America	74,542,000	62,457,000
Canada	45,119,000	42,769,000
Mexico	11,008,000	3,606,000
South America	28,828,000	23,746,000
Europe	86,791,000	90,265,000
Belgium	7,474,000	5,382,000
France	9,918,000	9,473,000
Germany	7,857,000	5,620,000
Netherlands	7,699,000	7,705,000
United Kingdom	32,050,000	32,231,000
Russia	2,400,000	5,386,000
Italy	4,749,000	4,931,000
Asia	52,358,000	34,279,000
Philippines	6,886,000	5,954,000
China	7,727,000	5,313,000
Japan	26,335,000	13,938,000
Oceania	10,713,000	8,839,000
Africa	14,952,000	9,194,000
July imports were:		
Total	265,214,000	140,836,000
North America	62,236,000	40,767,000
Canada	35,689,000	21,973,000
Mexico	4,457,000	4,606,000
South America	39,573,000	18,963,000
Europe	70,152,000	39,781,000
Belgium	6,154,000	3,215,000
France	6,100,000	3,589,000
Germany	8,229,000	4,393,000
Netherlands	4,507,000	2,150,000
United Kingdom	15,239,000	7,262,000
Russia	3,238,000	2,527,000
Italy	3,332,000	2,587,000
Asia	81,744,000	35,953,000
Philippines	12,237,000	6,899,000
China	12,205,000	4,183,000
Japan	16,443,000	8,594,000
Oceania	4,115,000	956,000
Africa	7,394,000	4,416,000

Tennessee Utility Bondholders Gain By Being 'Holdouts'

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Bondholders of Tennessee Public Service Co. who were "holdouts" against the deal by which control of the company passed to the City of Knoxville and the TVA will pocket for each $1,000 bond held $65 more than was received by holders who deposited under the TVA plan, it was learned today.

The non-assenting group which holds approximately $1,050,000 of the bonds, or 15 per cent of the total, will present them to the Tennessee company for retirement at 104 and interest. The equivalent price is $1,040 per $1,000 bond.

Holders of the 85 per cent who deposited received $975 for each bond held under the terms of the TVA proposal for absorption of the property.

Total amount of the premium which will go to the "holdouts" and will be paid by the company, amounts to approximately $68,000. Retirement of the bonds at 104 is in accordance with the original terms of issue.

Closing of the deal for the sale of the property to the City of Knoxville and the TVA was announced last week after deposits reached the necessary 80-per cent level.

Tennessee Public Service is a subsidiary of National Power & Light Co. of the Electric Bond & Share Group.

Southern Pacific Financing Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Pacific Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue to the Southern Pacific Company, parent corporation of the Southern Pacific system, $7,251,000 first refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds.

Proceeds of the issue will be used to retire $4,751,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Northern Railway Company, a Southern Pacific concern, and the remaining $2,500,000 to reimburse the railroad's treasury for additions and betterments previously made.

General Tire Head Sees Signs of Sellers' Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There are many indications pointing to the fact that a seller's market has definitely set in, not only in the tire industry, but in many other lines as well, according to W. O'Neil, President of General Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron.

"Most significant in our industry is the appreciable rise in the cost of crude rubber, which has increased in the past 20 months approximately 40 per cent. This has been a very rapid rise, of course, but I believe it will continue to rise, probably about 30 per cent above the increase up to this time. There may be temporary setbacks, but there has been such a decided stiffening all along the line that I feel confident that the present trend is likely to continue.

"Present need for many more truck tires which are larger and more expensive than passenger car tires, is one of the most encouraging factors in the outlook today for the tire industry."

Outlook Uncertain for Rail Equipment Trade, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The way to better business for the railroad equipment manufacturers through lower iron and steel prices in conjunction with improving tendency in railroad traffic and finances, acording to the Fitch Investors Service.

An example, says the survey, is the increase in the number of cars ordered recently by the Southern Railway on account of the unit saving in cost.

Cost of Cars

An average steel freight car weighs around 25 tons and costs a little more than $2,000. No change has been announced on the cost of some materials entering into cars, but recent reductions in iron and steel prices were mostly around $3 to $5 a ton, and it has been figured that the saving runs $50 a car or upward. On passenger cars the saving would depend on design and materials used, while on locomotives it would be much greater.

Lighter weight, more efficient performance, greater mileage capacity, increased strength and safety are factors on which car and engine builders as well as the roads are spending huge sums in research, with notable results already achieved. So accepted a part of railroading has the streamlined limited become that sight is lost of the fact that the development is only four years old. It was only as long ago as the early part of 1934 that the oil-electric trains, with their new and graceful forms, made their appearance on the Union Pacific and the Burlington.

The significance of this progress in the midst of hard times is its meaning for the equipment manufacturers once the business of the country is re-established on a substantial basis, so that the railroads acquire larger purchasing power to take advantage of more complete modernization. A measure of the potentialities is shown in statistics for April, for instance, when diesel passenger locomotives traveled nearly 600,000 miles, and yet this was less than 2 per cent of the road motive-power-miles made in passenger service.

Diesel Makes Progress

It does not follow from this that the other 98 per cent can be taken over by diesel power, the figures being cited only to show that though the diesel has made great strides in a few years, it has only scratched the surface as yet. The steam passenger engine builders have answered the challenge of the new power with greater speed and efficiency than ever before, as well as modernized dress. In adidtion to the 50 newly-designed Hudson type steam engines installed lately by the New York Central, many other roads have purchased smaller numbers of a similar type, including some of the roads in the West that have been most prominent in diesel success.

While the latter type of power has certain advantages in economy and continuous operation, steam still has by far the cheaper first cost and this is highly significant for the American, Baldwin, and Lima locomotive companies. Although old line locomotive companies build diesels for switching, practically all of the passenger diesels have been built by the Electro-Motive Corp., subsidiary of General Motors, with the aid of various parts manufacturers. The newest Hudson type passenger locomotives are reported to have cost somewhat over $100,000 each, while the largest Union Pacific diesel locomotives are reported to have cost close to $500,000.

From an earnings point of view, the economy in freight car weight is still more important to the roads and consequently opens a big field to the builders. This class of equipment can be built with about 25 per cent less weight than formerly. One of the leading steel companies, with a big tonnage devoted to railroad materials, and supplying materials for many new cars, asserts that with the use of its special alloy steels four tons of dead weight are cut from a freight car, the revenue increased 6 to 8 per cent, and the life of the car also is increased.

Outlook Uncertain

As the railroads have sufficient equipment to carry a much larger traffic than they enjoy today, immediate buying probably will be limited to specialized needs. Maintenance, however, has been deferred, and equipment manufacturers probably will obtain some improvement in replacement parts in the near future, as railroad repair shops are more active than a few months ago.

Improvement in railroad financial condition is one of the most essential factors for a really active equipment market, but an increase in carloadings would go a long way to bring this about. Increasing regulation of truck traffic may also swing some business to the rails.

A wage cut probably would stimulate repair work, but this may be a long and uncertain process. Any way it is figured, equipment busines looks slim for the near term, but of big size with a return of large-scale industrial and building activity.

Office Equipment Demand Is Rising; Fall Outlook Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There has been a definite pickup in sales of leading office equipment manufacturers the past few weeks, and executives are looking forward to a steadily expanding demand the next four months. Operations, on the whole, are well below a year ago, when sales were setting a new record high, but sentiment regarding fall prospects is optimistic. It is generally believed that the downward trend in sales which began the last querter of 1937 has been reversed.

Earnings of the majority of leading companies showed a sharp decline for the first six months of the year, due to the fact sales volume declined steadily from record high levels in the third quarter of 1937 to a figure between 25 per cent and 30 per cent under 1937 by the middle of this year.

At the same time, a comparison of sales and earnings with a year ago is prejudiced by the high level of operations at that time, which were due in part to demand for business machines in connection with the passing of more complex tax laws.

However, it is believed that a continuation of improved business during the normally active fall months ahead, may see leading companies operating near the last year's levels during the fourth quarter.

Revenues From National Forests Total $4,608,853

WASHINGTON (AP)—The national forests contributed $4,608,853 to the Treasury during the last fiscal year, the Forest Service announced, with forests in Oregon, Washington, and Arkansas and Oklahoma producing the most revenue.

The Government will return 35 per cent of the money to the local communities and 25 per cent to the state in which the forests are located, while 10 per cent will be put aside for further improvement of the reservations.

The receipts derived from timber sale, grazing permits, permits to hotels and resorts and similar sources, were $327,000 less than for the 1937 fiscal year but $545,000 more than for 1936.

The Malheur National Forest in Oregon was the greatest revenue producer, with $169,803. The Snoqualmie National Forest in Washington was second with $161,230 and the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas and Oklahoma third with $147,634.

American Rolling Mill Co. Omits Preferred Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—American Rolling Mill Company directors omitted dividends on the new $4.50 convertible preferred stock issued last July, and on which quarterly dividends of $1.12½ were initiated last October, and paid up to and including July 15 last. The company said:

"Because of losses before preferred dividends during the first six months and the continuing losses at present, together with present business conditions, no action on the preferred dividend was justifiable at this time."

Managing Director

Albert Duval

Allan S. Austin

New Managing Director of the Austin Engineers Builders, Limited, a construction organization to be established in England by the Austin Company, a national company of engineers and builders. A complete engineering staff is being organized under the direction of Albert S. Low, Vice-President and Chief Engineer.

Canadian Financing In Month of August Totals $51,240,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of August new Canadian financing was at a low ebb with no provincial or corporation issues sold during the month, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. The total for the month amounted to $51,240,000, and consisted of two issues of Dominion of Canada treasury bills, each for $25,000,000, which were sold for refunding purposes, and $1,240,000 of municipal financing including $430,000 of Greater Vancouver Water District 4 per cent installment bonds. A similar condition prevailed during August in each of the preceding two years, when government and municipal financng totaled $50,224,000 and $20,514,000 for August of 1937 and 1936 respectively.

For the first eight months of this year the total of Government and municipal financing was $725,460,082, compared with $755,468,510 for the similar period last year and $684,397,615 in 1936. Of the total for the eight months' period of this year, $602,494,945 was for refunding purposes and $122,965,137 for new money.

With no new corporate issues in August, the total for the eight months remained unchanged at $52,610,500, of which $31,540,600 was for refunding and $21,069,900 for new money.

Saskatchewan Ranks Second in Canadian Inland Fish Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Saskatchewan ranked second of the prairie provinces in the value of fisheries production in Canada in 1937, according to latest figures of the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Its 1937 production was valued at $527,199. Manitoba led with a production valued at $1,796,012. Alberta was third with $433,354, while the Yukon territory was a mere $8,467.

The production of 1937 in all three provinces showed an increase over that of 1936.

Whitefish was top in production in Saskatchewan, as it was in Alberta. Pickerel was the leading producer in Manitoba.

Saskatchewan's fish industry is concentrated almost wholly in northern Saskatchewan, and is done in the winter season. During winter months, dozens of big fish companies net the many northern lakes for whitefish, and these are chiefly shipped to large urban centers of the United States by fast refrigerator railway service to meet demands of American consumers, with many of whom whitefish is a delicacy.

Hundreds of men, most of them Indians and half-breeds, are engaged in the fishing business in the winter months.

These northern lakes are nowhere near railway facilities, so the fish, frozen stiff, is loaded much like cordwood on big tractor trains and hauled by sleigh to the nearest railway point for loading.

Retail Advertising Linage Drop Smallest Since May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The amount of newspaper display space used by retailers for the week ended August 20 was 12.4 per cent under the corresponding week of last year and represented the smallest decline from 1937 levels shown since the week ended May 7 of this year, according to Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

This report, based on tabulations of all newspapers in 79 important cities, shows a total of 15,549,260 lines of retail display against 17,740,091 lines for the compared week of 1937, a loss of 2,190,831 lines.

For the first 34 weeks of this year, newspapers in the measured cities have carried a total of 586,435,234 lines of retail display, a loss of 75,734,816 lines or 11.3 per cent from the 661,170,050 line total for the comparable period of last year. Against 1936, this year shows a decline of 6.7 per cent, the publication stated.

Wentworth Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK—Wentworth Manufacturing Company for the nine months ended July 31, 1938, showed net profit of $100,169 before surtax, equal after dividends paid on cumulative, convertible preferred to 18 cents a share on 410,016 shares (par $1.25) of common, against $171,989 or 34 cents a share on 409,895 common shares for nine months ended July 31, 1937, after nine months' dividend requirements on 40,000 shares of preferred.

Potato Growers' Marketing Pact Appears Defeated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Despite the low price of potatoes this year farmer votes for a potato marketing agreement have been too few to put into effect this year, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced.

The second half of the potato poll, covering 15 late-growing states, is now nearing completion. Thus far 65 per cent of the growers have voted to put a marketing agreement program into effect. The law says such control provisions shall not be imposed if more than one-third of the growers register objection.

Ballots from 492 out of the 551 counties in the 15 states in which the referendum was held show a total of 11,372 producers in favor of the program and 6116 opposed.

"Unless the final count discloses errors in the preliminary reports, or the counties to be reported give an unexpectedly large majority of favorable votes," says F. R. Wilcox, director of the AAA marketing division, "it appears that the final percentage will be less than that required to put the program into effect."

States covered in the poll were Colorado, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Idaho, Wisconsin, Washington, Wyoming, Oregon, Utah and California.

In July, the marketing agreement plan polled slightly over two-thirds majority in 13 early growing states, but Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, decided the margin was too small to put the program into effect.

The proposed marketing agreement would have been far less drastic than the much-criticized potato act of 1935. Whereas the earlier law affected every grower of potatoes, large or small, the marketing agreement would have curtailed only the shipments of large commercial growers engaged in interstate commerce. The earlier plan was repealed at President Roosevelt's request after the Supreme Court declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional.

Complete returns from New Jersey show a favorable vote of only 21.6 per cent in favor of the new marketing agreement, while eight Nebraska counties out of 11 show only 14.6 per cent of the growers voting in favor of the program. On the other hand, favorable votes in Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Washington, Oregon, Utah and California ranged from about 72 per cent to nearly 93 per cent. In Maine the vote for the program was 53.1 per cent; in Wyoming, 58.4 per cent and in Idaho, 53 per cent.

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Consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day 508,770
1938 volume to date 177,154,773
1937 volume to date 268,856,129

Leading Stocks Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Selected stocks pushed up fractions to 2 or more points in today's market but at a pace that barely kept the ticker tape in motion.

Steels and motors were in the forefront of the sluggish upturn. Rubber issues were in fair demand and even the rails held their own. While many stocks were virtually at a standstill, those on the gaining side were at or near best levels near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

A somewhat more hopeful turn of foreign affairs, as Hitler indicated the way would be left open for further negotiations with the Czechs over the Sudeten German controversy, was mildly stimulating.

On the domestic front business developments continued fairly optimistic, but here, there was a disposition displayed by some to restrict commitments pending confirmation of forecasts in September.

The exodus from the financial district for the lengthy Labor Day holiday started early. Slack attendance in boardrooms accounted for much of the apathy that marked the final full day's session before the recess.

Favored on the upward reversal were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, J. C. Penney, Celanese, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Standard Oil of N. J., N. Y. Central and Southern Pacific.

Pointing higher on the curb were Aluminum of America, Pantepec Oil, American Cyanamid "B" and Consolidated Copper Mines.

Foreign securities markets steadied, but buying stamina was notably shy in most cases.

Bond Market Gains

Railroad bonds displayed decisive recovery tendencies today but other sections of the market were inclined to irregularity. A feature of the foreign list was a sharp run-up in two Czechoslovak Government issues.

At the beginning of the final hour advances of major fractions to around 2 points were shown by Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Utility Power & Light 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½ and Baltimore & Ohio 5s.

Tending to lag were Alleghany 5s stamped, Armour 4s, National Dairy 3¾s, Pacific Gas 3¾ and Pressed Steel Car 5s.

Czechoslovak 8s of 1952 and the 8s of 1951 were 4½ to 5 points higher with good volume in the former. Other foreign bonds showed little change.

U. S. Governments were quiet, 3-32ds lower to 4-32ds higher.

Trading in Chicago Wheat Market Quiet

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Although the wheat market derived some strength today from expansion of the Government's export subsidy purchasing program, trading took on a pre-holiday quiet with most dealers cautious, confining the bulk of business to evening up of accounts.

Prices fluctuated within a range of 1¼ cents and finished fractionally lower than yesterday. After tomorrow's short session the market will be closed two days. Canadian export business showed some improvement.

Wheat closed ¼ higher to ½ lower compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 62½, Dec. 64-64⅛; corn was 1 to 1½ down, Sept. 50⅝-¾, Dec. 49-49⅛; oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Sept. 2 (AP)—More optimistic views among traders regarding European affairs reflected in firmer stock prices today although trading was restricted. Gains and losses for the day were about evenly divided with European bonds on the upside. French favorites were in good demand from continental sources and British funds held firm. Other sections of the list indicating transatlantic closed with fractional changes.

Paris: The Bourse closed with an irregular tone and price in the industrial group was mixed. Government bonds and international issues sold higher. Bank of France stock moving up 280 francs, Royal Dutch 80 and Suez Canal gained 360 francs. Rentes finished 30 centimes lower to 15 higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures lost ⅛d to ⅞d net on continued pressure of American export wheat, beneficial rains in the Argentine and liberal offerings from Canada.

Cotton futures moved up 1 to 2 points due to buying which was promoted largely by the weakness in sterling exchange. Offerings were light and fresh speculative incentives were lacking.

Brokers' Loans Show $54,000,000 Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $561,000,000. The week ended Aug. 31 and the total represented an increase of $54,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,171,000,000.

Sunray Oil Registers $4,000,000 Debentures

WASHINGTON (AP)—Registration statements for new securities just filed with the securities commission included:

Sunray Oil Corporation, New York, $4,000,000 of 5 per cent convertible series A debentures, for debt repayments and working capital. Underwriter, John J. Bergen & Co

Gwyn Beardmore Gold Mines, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, $500,000 of $1 par value common stock, for developments and working capital. Underwriter, George W. Prout.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	
119½	119¼	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	39⅝	40	Sep 1
12⅛	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	18	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Aug29
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
65⅝	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	60¾	60	60¾	— ¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1½	1½	1½	Aug30
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	5½	Alleghan pf xw	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug24
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	3	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	9	8½	8½	Sep 1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Se 1
19⅝	17⅝	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	19	18¼	19	+1½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	13	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
184	124	Allied Chem & D	4	178	176	178	+3
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	1	9	9	9	Aug31
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (¾e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 1
13	4½	Allied Strs	12	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	65	65	65	—1
84½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	14	49⅜	47½	49⅜	+1⅜
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2½	2⅜	2½	Sep 1
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19	19	19	Aug23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¾
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2½e)	6	80¾	80½	80¾	Aug29
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅝
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(1½e)	2	38¾	38¼	38¾	— ½
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	98	97	98	— ½
171½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	Sep 1
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	4	26¾	24¾	26¼	+ ¾
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	Sep 1
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	12	19⅞	18¾	19¾	+1
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Aug29
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	8¼	8	8	Aug29
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Aug31
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14	14	14	—1
26¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	5	19	19	19	Sep 1
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11	11	11	Sep 1
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep 1
43⅛	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	+ ¾
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug29
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 1
8¾	4¼	Am International	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	6	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	59½	59½	59½	Sep 1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	2	14	14	14	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4	3⅞	4	Aug31
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	3	35⅜	34½	35⅜	+ ⅛
115	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	+4
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	14	5	4¾	4⅞	
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
37⅜	16½	Am P & L $5pf (2½k)	4	31	30	30	Aug31
17	9	Am Rad & St S	35	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	8	18½	17¾	18½	+1
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	66½	65⅞	66½	+1
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	18	18	18	
17½	7½	Am Seating	5	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	34	48¾	47½	48¾	+1
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	136½	136½	136½	Aug31
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	Sep 1
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	6	28	27½	28	+ ¾
11¾	6½	Am Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug30
14	12	Am Sugar	1	13½	13¼	13¼	Aug29
24	21½	Am Sugar Ref	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
117½	100¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	—1½
20¼	12¾	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Aug31
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	143	142½	143	+ ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	86½	85½	86½	+1¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Aug29
8½	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Water Wks	11	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (5)	1	84	84	84	Aug31
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	
43	23¾	Am Woolen pf	5	37	36½	36½	Sep 1
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	4	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	67	34½	33	34½	+1¼
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	41½	41½	41½	Sep 1
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	18	18	18	
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15	15	15	Sep 1
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug26
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
100¾	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100¾	100¾	100¾	Aug30
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	7	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pf pf	1	47¼	47¼	47½	+1¼
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
27⅛	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	43¾	43	43¾	+1
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅛e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	7	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug29
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5⅝k)	3	70	70	70	Aug18
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	34¼	34	34	Aug31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	13	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	+1⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	8	55	54¼	54¼	Sep 1
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	20¼	20	20¼	+1⅛
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
14⅜	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Aug24
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅝	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	106½	106½	106½	Sep 1
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45¾	Aug29
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	55	55	55	+2½
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Aug31
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4	4	4	Sep 1
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Aug30
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	19	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	34½	34	34½	Aug26
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	6	20½	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	
21¾	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	11	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (.65½e)	2	15	15	15	Aug31
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	16	16	16	
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	Aug31
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
33	75¾	Belg Ry R pf (3.27k)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	35	22¾	21¾	22¾	+1½
20	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	1	18	18	18	
51	26½	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	50	49¾	50	— ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	51	58⅞	56⅞	58⅞	+2⅝
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16	16	16	Sep 1
100	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Aug31
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¾e)	2	19	19	19	— ⅜
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	4	16½	16	16½	+ ½
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	27	24¼	23⅛	24¼	+1¼
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	26⅛	26	26¼	+ ⅜
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	12	12	12	Aug29
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	5	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
36½	16½	Borg-Warner	84	34	32	34	+2
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	5	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅝
17⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	83	35½	34⅞	35½	+1¼
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2½e)	1	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ¾
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	38	38	38	—1
3⅜	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 1
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	8	8	8	Aug30
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
37	16⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	28½	27½	28½	Aug31
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug26
10½	6½	Brunswick-Balke	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug30
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	5	11¼	11	11¼	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3	Budd Wheel	9	5½	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	13¼	Bullard Co	3	21	21	21	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	6	33¼	32	33¼	+1
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+1¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	7	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug29
10	5¾	Butler Bros	1	8	8	8	Sep 1
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	—1
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8	Byers (A M) Co	2	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 1

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	19	18⅞	19	Sep 1
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Calishan Z-Lead	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	8¼	Calumet & Hec	17	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
10¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	7	10½	10⅛	10½	+1
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	7	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Canadian Pacific	13	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (3¼e)	2	38	38	38	Aug30
6¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7½	7½	7½	Aug31
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 1
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	88	88	88	+2
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1⅛e)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
106	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Aug31
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	45	23⅜	22½	23¼	2+1¼
96	62	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Sep 1
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug26
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
6⅜	3¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	Aug26
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	22	44¼	42	44¼	+1⅜
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
20½	18	Champ Paper & F	5	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	12⅛	Aug24
28½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	19	28	28¼	28	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	76½	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	5	36	35½	36	+ ¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug29
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
1⅜	⅝	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug29
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 1
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug27
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅜	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1½	1½	1½	Aug29
16⅝	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅝
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Aug29
44	37½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	2	42⅞	42¾	42¾	Aug31
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 1
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug31
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Au 24
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
10⅜	3½	Childs Co	2	9½	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
77⅞	39⅝	Chrysler Corp (¼e)	143	74⅝	72	74½	+2¼

13½	8⅞	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	10	9½	8¾	9½	+1
5½	2	City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	25¾	25½	25¾	Aug25
28⅝	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	4	40	39	40	+1
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	5	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	129	129	129	Aug31
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Aug30
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	8	12¾	11¾	12⅜	+ ½
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	6	95	95	95	Aug31
38¾	13¼	Collins & Alk (1e)	2	35⅜	35	35⅜	+1⅞
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	Sep 1
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	64	64	64	Sep 1
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	12	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	Aug30
50½	23	Comi Credit (4)	25	50	48¾	50	+ ¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	53½	53	53½	+ ¾
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	—1
13¼	6⅞	Comi Solvents	12	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ¾
2	1	Com'wlth & South	32	1¼	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	3	37	36½	37	
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1⅛)	28	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
9⅝	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug29
28	13	Congoleum-Nairn	4	26	25½	25½	
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	4	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8	8	8	Aug29
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	27	26¾	25¾	26¾	+ ⅝
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	8	8	8	
6⅜	2¼	Cons Laundries	12	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	19	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
105½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
5⅜	2¾	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Aug26
17½	9¾	Contsiner Corp	2	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	17	22	20½	22	+1½
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	19	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	96	96	96	+1
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	11	41	39½	41	+1¼
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Sep 1
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Aug29
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	33½	32¾	33½	+1⅝
1⅜	⅜	Cont Motors	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33½	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	18	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	16	16	16	—1¾
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	1	69½	69½	69½	
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
9¼	2¾	Coty Inc	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
37¾	19	Crane Co	30	36½	34¾	36⅛	+1½
114⅜	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	114	114	114	Sep 1
25⅜	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	2	25	24½	25	Aug31
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	9	9

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

July Business In New England Well Below 1937

During the month of July the level of general business activity in New England was moderately higher than in June, when allowances are made for customary seasonal changes, but was considerably lower than in July last year, according to the Monthly Review by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

"Sizable gains," the report continued, "were reported between June and July in shoe production and wool consumption. Distribution in this district, as represented by freight carloadings and department store sales, in July was considerably below the corresponding level in 1937.

"In New England the total value of new construction contracts awarded during July was $17,459,000, an amount slightly larger than the $17,436,000 reported in June. The total in July last year was $17,182,000. In July, as compared with July last year, non-residential contracts were 18.6 per cent higher, residential contracts were 3.2 per cent higher and utilities contracts were 99.2 per cent larger, but public works contracts were lower by 29.2 per cent. Total construction for the first seven months of the current year amounted to $111,212,000 in New England, a decrease of 8.5 per cent for the seven months total in 1937.

"The amount of raw cotton consumed during July by mills in New England was 55,868 bales. In July last year consumption was 80,824 bales. Cotton consumption in each of the six New England states has been running behind a year ago, with an aggregate decline amounting to 40.2 per cent for the first seven months of this year, compared with the corresponding period last year. Wool consumption in July, however, in New England increased 66.1 per cent over June and exceeded the monthly figure of a year ago.

"Boot and shoe production in this district during July is estimated to have been 10,670,000 pairs. A gain of 26.5 per cent was reported over June but the July total was about 12 per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year. Shoe production for the first seven months of this year is estimated to have been 81,453,000 pairs, or 14.4 per cent lower than the production during the first seven months a year ago."

Financing for Week Shows Sharp Slump

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week amounted to $27,333,878, compared with $123,234,585 the previous week and $22,395,401 the corresponding week last year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company showed today.

The comparative table showed:

	This wk.	Prev. wk.
Municipal	$12,358,878	$17,664,085
Industrial	4,875,000	10,000,000
Miscellaneous	178,000	
Public utility	10,100,000	92,250,000
Stock		3,142,500
Total	27,333,878	123,234,585

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	109.18	109.18	109.18
1 3¼s '45-43 reg	109.16	109.16	109.16
8 3¼s '46-44	109.20	109.18	109.20
2 4s '54-44	113.13	113.9	114.9
2 3¼s '47-45	106.12	106.12	106.12
1 3s '48-46	108	108	108
25 3¼s '52-49	108.13	108.13	108.13
2 2½s '53-49	101.30	101.30	101.30
7 2¾s '60-55	103.29	103.29	103.29
9 2¾s '63-58	101.29	101.27	101.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-42	105.29	105.20	105.29
4 3s '49-44	106.5	106.5	106.5

Home Owners' Loan

9 2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.21	102.22
2 3s '52-44	106.4	106.4	106.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	72	72	72
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	45	45	45
10 Alleghany 5s '44	70	69½	69½
1 Alleghany 5s '49	60	60	60
35 Alleghany 5s '50 st	25	24½	25
1 Allis Chalm 4s '52	113	113	113
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	52	52	52
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
5 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
9 Am T & T 3¼s '66	103	102¾	103
20 Am T & T 3¼s '61	104	103¾	103¾
9 Anaconda C 4½s '50	106⅝	106	106⅝
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
9 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅝	97¾
13 AT&SF 4s '95	105	105	105
9 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	94⅛	93	93
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	94½	94½	94½
5 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100	99¾	100
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	83½	83½	83½
1 AC Line 4½s '64	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 AC Line 5s '45	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	22	22	22
14 B&O rfg 6s '95	19½	19	19½
8 B&O 1st 5s '48	42½	42	42½
9 B&O rfg 5s '95	19⅜	19	19¼
9 B&O 5s '96 F	19	18⅝	19
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	19¼	19	19¼
17 B&O 4½s '60	15	14⅝	14⅝
5 B&O 4s '48	42⅜	41¾	42⅜
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
7 B&O 5s SW '50	27½	27	27½
2 Bang & Ar 4s '51 cv st	106	106	106
2 Bell 7Pa 5s '48 B	117	117	117
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99	98¾	98¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	29½	29	29¼
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	61½	61⅜	61⅜
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	76	76	76
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	106¾	106¾
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	93	93	93
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	25	25	25
4 Can Nat 5s 60 Jly	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114⅝	114½	114½
1 Can Pac 5s '55	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Can Pac 5s '54	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	97¼	97	97¼
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	93¼	93⅛	93¼
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 Cham P&P '38-42¾s '50	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 C & O 3½s '96	94¼	94	94
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94⅛	93¾	93¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17	17	17
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '72 A	93	92⅞	93
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94⅛	94¼	94⅛
5 CB&Q 4s III '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96	95¾	95¾
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¾	19½	19½
16 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	8½	9
16 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3	3⅛
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	22	21½	22
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4¾	5
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8	8	8
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 CT2Htc&St rfg 5s '60	63½	63½	63½
1 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	41½	41½	41½
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104½	104	104
3 Childs Co 5s '43	70	70	70
2 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 CCO¾StL gen 4s '93	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
3 Clev Elec Ill 4½s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Clev Shs Line 4½s '61	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞
1 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	85½	85	85½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80	80	80
1 ClevUTerm4½s '77C	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
11 Colm&So 5s '52 May	93	92½	93
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103½	103½	103½
8 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Comwith Ed 3½s '68	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
8 Comwith Ed 4s '81	108¼	107⅞	108¼
29 Comwlth Ed cv 5½s'53	105¾	105½	105¾
36 ComwithEd cv2½s '58	105¼	104¾	105¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s '68	105	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s '46	105	105	105
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Con Oil 3¼s '51	103	103	103
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Container 5s '43	95½	95½	95½
2 Crown Wil 6s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	52	52	52
5 D & R G 4s '36	12⅜	12¼	14⅞
1 D & R G West 5s '78	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
6 Det Ed 5s '52	105	105	105
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	114	114	114
5 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	13	13	13
2 Erie cv 4s '53 B	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	100	100	100
5 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	105½	105⅜	105½
1 Gen MotAccept3¾s51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	98½	98½	98½
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97½	97⅛	97⅛
2 Goodrich 6s '45	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
17 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104	104
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	92½	92½	92½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
14 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	76½	76	76
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	76½	76¼	76¼
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93	93	93
5 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8	8
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31½	31½	31½
25 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜
9 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14	14¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	43½	43½	43½
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	38½	37¾	38½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	84½	84½	85½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st6s52	15	15	15
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	44¾	44	44¼
3 Int Paper 6s '55	85	84½	85
4 Int Paper 5s '47	92½	92½	92½
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	85½	85½	85½
20 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100	100	100
10 Int T&T 5s '55	70	69½	70
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95	95	95
5 K S South 5s '50	69	69	69
1 K C South 3s '50	70½	70½	70½
4 K-S Term 4s '60	107	106¾	106¾
1 KingsCoElec 6s '97	156	156	156
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	80	80	80
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	85¾	85¼	85¾
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30½	30½
2 Lehigh Val 4½s 2003	17½	17½	17½
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	16¼	16	16¼
16 Loews 3½s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	79	79	79
52 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	75	75	75
32 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	105¾	105⅝	105¾
30 Man RR So L 4s '59	80	79	80
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	78	78	78
1 McCrory Stre 5s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
1 Mead Corp 6s '45A	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Met Sd 4½s '68	109½	109⅛	109½
1 MetWSideECh14s'38	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Mich Cen 5½s '52	93½	93½	93½
1 MilEReALSt5½s'61B	103	103	103
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	40½	40½	40⅝
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18½	18½	18½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	58½	58½	58½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	35	35	35
3 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	3¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '65A	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
4 Mo Pac 5s '77F	17¾	17½	17¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17½	17½	17½
3 Mo Pac 5s '81I	17½	17½	17½
4 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	25	24½	25
22 Mob & O 4½s '77	23	22	23
21 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¾	94¾	94¾
18 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	103⅜	102⅞	103
1 NewEngT&T 5s '52	125½	125½	125½
1 NEng T&T 4½s '61 B	123¾	123¼	123¾
5 NO Pr Rw 5s '52 A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛
23 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	51⅞	52½
2 NYC 3¼s '52	67	66⅞	67
9 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83⅛	82¾	82⅞
26 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	43	39¾	43
27 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	38	33⅜	38
59 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	35½	32⅜	35
2 NY Conn 4½s '53	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105⅛	105	105
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16	16	16
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	23¼	23¼	23⅜
1 NY O&W rfg 4½s '92	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 NY Tel 4½s 39	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	108	108	108
1 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5 Niagara Shi 5½s '50	93¼	93¼	93¼
6 Nor Am W 4s '46	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
8 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	105	105
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	103	103	103
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50	50	50
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
10 Ogden&LChas 4s'48st	4	3¾	4
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74¾	74½	74¾
15 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	103⅜	103¼	103¼
7 Pac G & E 3¼s '61	107	106¾	106¾
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	109	108¾	108¾
10 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Pen Co 4s '63	85	85	85
3 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	94	94	94
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82	82	82
11 Pen Pr Lt 4½s '81	100	100	100
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82	82	82
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	92	92	92
3 Pen RR 4s '48	110	109¾	110
17 Pen RR 3½s '52	83	82¾	83
3 Phila Rap Tr 4½s '39	3½	3½	3½
1 Phila Rap Tr pf	10	4	4
1 Phillips Jones pf	38	38	38
2 Phoenix H pf (3½)	30	28	28
1 Pirelli (1.68¾g)	43	43	43
1 Pitts & West 4s	100	100	100
1 Pitt C C & St L (5)	20	20	20
1 Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	67	67
1 Pitt Pt Wayne (7)	20	163	163
1 Pitt Pt Way pf (7)	10	155	155
1 Pitt Steel pf B	10	43	43
1 Pitt Steel 5½ pf	40	25	24¾
2 Pitt Steel pf pf	20	38¾	38¾
1 Pitt Term'Coal pf	50	8	8
1 Procter & G pf (5)	100	116¾	116½
1 Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	50	140½	140½
1 RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	100	5⅞	5⅞
1 Real Silk Hos pf	10	57½	57½
1 Rens & Saratoga (8)	20	68	68
1 Rev Cop & B pf	30	72	72
1 Rev C&B 5¼% pf	20	62½	62½
1 Reynolds Tob (2.40e)	10	55	55
1 Safe St 7% pf (7)	10	101	101
1 Safe St 6% pf (6)	50	88	88
1 Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	76	76
1 St L Southwest	30	4⅝	4½
1 St L Southwest pf	10	6¼	6¼
1 Scott Paper (1.20e)	170	47⅛	47¼
1 Sheaffer Pen (1e)	30	27	27
1 Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	60	90	90
1 Sloss-Sheff pf (6)	140	97½	97
10 Southern Ry 5s '56	100	134	134
1 Spalding 1 pf	20	41½	41½
1 Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	70	43½	42
2 Spiegel pf (4½)	10	62	63
1 Stand Oil Ind 4s '65	30	126	126
1 Talcott pfc pf (2¾)	10	41½	41½
1 The Fair pf	10	45	45
1 Twin City R T pf	10	29	29
1 United Bisc pf (7)	20	118	118
1 United Dye pf (7)	10	76	76
1 U S Distributing pf	10	7¼	7¼
1 U S Gypsum pf (7)	60	168	168
1 U S Tobacco pf(1¾)	10	47	47
1 Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	10	153	153
1 Univ Pictures 1 pf	10	42	42
1 Vadsco Sales pf	10	20	20
1 Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	20	104	104
1 Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	40	40
1 Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86
1 Va El & P $6 pf(6)	40	113	113
1 Va Iron C & C 1st	40	3½	3½
1 Va Iron C & C pf	10	11⅜	11⅜
1 Vulcan Detin (1½e)	20	60	60
1 Vulcan pf (7)	110	116¼	116¼
1 Wabash pf B	10	2⅜	2⅜
20 Warner Bros pf	170	39	38
1 Webster E pf	20	80	80
1 Wells Fargo	100	⅞	⅞
1 West Penn El A (7)	130	90	90
1 West P El 7% pf (7)	20	95¼	95¼
1 West P El 6% pf (6)	80	90	89
1 West P P 7% pf (7)	60	121½	121½
1 West P P 6% pf (6)	10	116½	116½
10 West El pf (2¾ex)	10	138½	138½
1 Weston El Inst A(2)	100	35	35
60 Wheel & Lake Erie	20	60	60
1 Wheel & L E pf	10	70	70
1 Worth P & M pf A	20	71	71
1 Wright Aero	20	92½	92½
1 Yellow Tr 7% pf (7)	150	107	105½
15 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112⅝	112¼	112⅝
4 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6½	6½	6½
5 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	106	106	106
5 Phila Co 5s '67	95	95	95
1 Phil Elec 2½s '67	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	13	13	13
1 Pilsbury P1 M 6s'43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 PCC & SL 5s'70 A	103	103	103
4 Uorti Gen E 4½s 60	57½	57⅛	57¼
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	43	42	43
9 Potomac El P 3½s'66	104¼	103½	104¼
2 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	83	83½	83½
1 Purity Bak 5s'48	96	96	96
6 Radio Keith 6s'41	68½	68	68½
5 Readg 4½s'97 A	70¼	70¼	70¼
12 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	102	103	103
9 Repub Stl 5½s'54	107½	107½	107½
1 Richfield Oil 4s'52	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8 StLSF4½s'78 ctf st	8⅝	8½	8½
1 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	9½	9½	9½
5 San Diego G&E 4s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Seab A L 4s '45	6⅜	6⅜	6½
1 Sea-AlPia 6s36A ct	3½	3½	3½
33 Shell Un 3½s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	78½	78½	75½
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103	103	103
10 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	92½	92	92
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	46¾	46¼	46¾
16 Sou Pac 4½s '81	46¾	45	46¾
22 So Pac 4½s '69	46½	45	46½
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65½	65⅛	65½
10 So Pac ctf 4s '49	48	48	48
1 So Pac 3½s '46	58	58	58
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52½	52½	52½
28 South Ry 6½s '56	58	56½	58
10 South Ry gen 6s '56	53	53	53
6 South Ry cn 5s2'94	74¼	74	74¼
9 South Ry gen 4s '56	43½	42¼	43½
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
2 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	100	100	100
3 Studebaker 6s cv '45	81	80	81
31 US Steel 4½s '65	103¾	103¼	103¾
7 Uni Stockyds 4¼s'51ww	92½	92	92
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	92	91¾	91¾
9 Util P&L 5½s '47	47	47	47
11 Util P&L 5s '59	47¼	46⅝	47¼
11 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43¼	43	43¼
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	8½	8½	8½
1 Wab Det & Chi 5s'41	38	38	38
1 Walwrth 4s '55	65½	65½	65½
2 Warner Bros 6s'39	77⅜	77¼	77⅜
5 Westch Lt 3½s '67	103	103	103
9 West Pen P 5½s '66	109½	109½	109½
3 Westn Md 4s '52	83¼	83¼	83¼
7 Western Un 5s '51	71¾	71	71
17 Western Un 5s '60	70¼	70½	70½
2 Western Un 4½s 50	67½	67½	67½
2 Wh & L E 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
5 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Wilson & Co 4½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Winston Sal 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾

Foreign Bonds

9 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	65½	64¾	65½
2 Antioquia 7s 'A'	9½	9⅛	9¼
1 Antioquia 7s 'D'	9¼	9¼	9¼
9 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80½	80¼	80¼
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80½	80½	80½
8 Argentine 4½s '71	89⅞	89¾	89¾
11 Australia 5s '55	105	105	105
1 Australia 4½s '56	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Belgium 7s '55	111	111	111
6 Belgium 6½s '49	106½	106½	106½
8 Belgium 6s '55	104	104	104
1 Beri City El 6½s '51	28	28	28
1 Beri City El 6s '55	27¾	27¾	27¾
7 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	12½	11¾	11¾
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	11½	11½	11½
18 Brisbane 5s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Brisbane 5s '58	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Budapest 8s '62	10½	10½	10½
1 Buen A 4½s 42s '77	56	56	56
11 Canada 5s '52	111⅞	111⅜	111⅞
1 Canada 4s '60	110	110	110
12 Canada 2½s '67	98½	98⅜	98½
3 Canada 2½s '45	102½	102½	102½
4 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 Chile 6s '60	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5 Chile 3s '61 Jan	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3 Chile 6s '61 Feb	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Chile 6s '63	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	15½	15½	15½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	17¾	17¼	17½
1 Copenhag 5s '52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Cuba 5½s '45	67½	67½	67½
7 Cuba 4½s '77	52½	52½	52½
6 Czecho 8s '51	85	85	85
48 Czecho 8s '52	85	81	85
1 Denmark 5½s '55	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
5 Denmark 4½s '62	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	35	35	35
1 GerGovt5½s '65	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 GtCenElPJap 7s '44	67½	67½	67½
2 Ital Cr Cons 7s'47B	73¼	73	73
20 Italy 7s 1951	70½	70	70½
38 Japan 6½s '54	68¾	68	68¾
2 Japan 5½s '65	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	9	9	9
9 N Sou Wales 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
2 N Sou Wales 5s '58	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Nord Ry 6½s '50	90½	90½	90½
15 Norway 4½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Norway 4½s '65	104½	104	104½
5 Norway 4s '63	103¾	103¼	103¾
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	50	50	50
18 Orient Dev 5½s '58	44	43½	43½
3 Oslo City 4½s '55	102½	102½	102½
26 Peru 1st 6s '60	9	8¾	9
14 Peru 2d 6s 1961	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Poland 7s '47	52

P. R.-Manager Plan Proposed For Reform in Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2—For years pointed to as an example of nearly all that is wrong with municipal government in the United States, this city today was suddenly the cynosure of persons throughout the Nation interested in fortifying the democracy of American local government.

Reason was proposal of a new city charter by the special commission engaged in a study for the past 15 months of how Philadelphia affairs might be improved. The proposed charter calls for election of a city council by proportional representation, the council to choose a city manager.

Climax of Reforms

It is essentially the same plan of Government that has gained Nation-wide attention in Cincinnati and Toledo, Ohio, Wheeling, W. Va. and elsewhere.

The development in Philadelphia has caused wide interest not only because of the notorious past activities of the old Vare machine, and some more recent episodes, but also because Philadelphia is the largest city yet to contemplate this "streamlined" form of Government.

The new charter proposal is sought as a climax to a series of reforms that have gradually reduced the power of political machines during the past 30 years.

Its sponsors hope it will complete the job started with the charter of 1919, and aided two decades later with the adoption of voting machines.

The proposed charter was laid on the desk of Gov. George H. Earle today. He appointed the Charter Commission following act of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1937.

The 112-page typewritten document must now be submitted for legislative approval. If obtained, the proposal will be voted on by the citizens of Philadelphia. All this can be done and the new charter made effective on Jan. 1, 1940, the Charter Commission, headed by Thomas Evans, Philadelphia manufacturer, informed the Governor.

Follows Plan E

The Philadelphia charter follows the main outline of the new so-called Plan E of Government approved for Massachusetts cities by the Legislature in that State this year. Four Bay State cities—Quincy, Cambridge, Waltham, and Northampton—will vote on the question this fall.

Under the proposed Philadelphia charter the council will be chosen by Proportional Representation. This is the system of voting credited with breaking half a century of Tammany City Council domination in New York a year ago.

P. R. is described as a mathematical plan of voting designed to assure representation in the city council in exact proportion to the voting strength of various parties and groups.

Among persons endorsing P. R., Philadelphia has often been held up as an example of how voting can be manipulated by machines. This point is illustrated by the fact that during the past 19 years only one Democrat was elected to the city council. Even in the heavy Democratic vote of 1935, the Democratic Party failed to gain a single council seat.

Split voting, "stooge" candidates, gerrymandering and other "arts" of the machine politicians have forestalled a city council truly reflective of the moral and social aspirations of the city, it is charged.

Voting at Large

The new council would be elected from the city at large, thus eliminating ward politics and favor trading found so costly at present.

The new charter provides for amalgamation of city activities into 10 departments, somewhat more than usual in other P. R. council-manager cities, but necessitated, no doubt, in the thoughts of the Commission members by Philadelphia's size.

In submitting the proposed new charter Mr. Evans stated that it represented the "first step in the regeneration of Philadelphia's spirit of progress and in the rehabilitation of its commercial and industrial life."

He charged that the present governmental system has the city $30,000,000 in the red and wastes $5,000,000 a year. The present charter, he said, and the county laws are outmoded, inefficient and uneconomical, imposing an excessive and unnecessary burden on every taxpayer.

European Rotary Seeks for Unity Among Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2—The broad question of international co-operation is a major concern of Rotarians from Europe, Africa, and Asia Minor, whose fourth regional conference opened here today.

The problem is to be approached, not only from an historical and idealistic standpoint, but in an effort to explore the exact contribution which the members of this international organization themselves can make to co-operation between the different countries.

"Institutes of International Understanding," as they are operated in the United States, are to be studied with the view to determining how far the work of these groups can be helpfully applied abroad.

Owing to the difficulty the Rotarians find in attending the general conferences in the United States these regional conferences are held in Europe. Three such meetings have previously been held at The Hague, Lausanne, and Venice.

Of the 1,400 attending the conference in Stockholm this year, 900 are foreigners. Some 400 have come from England. Several Belgian, Netherland and French Rotary Clubs joined to charter a steamer and took the opportunity to make a cruise to Sweden for the conference.

The Rotary movement is firmly established in Sweden. There are already some 30 clubs with a total membership of about 1,600. The Crown Prince of Sweden is Honorary Governor of the Swedish Rotary District.

At the official opening tonight the Crown Prince is to speak. Addresses are scheduled during the sessions by the Grand Governor of Stockholm and the Chairman of the Conference, Mr. Kurt Belfrage, Director of the Stockholm Bourse, by the former Prime Minister of Norway, Mr. J. L. Mowinckel, by Mr. O. Hedegaard, Denmark, and by Prof. Urjö Hirn, Finland.

Rotary Leader

Kurt Belfrage
Chairman of the European Rotary Conference at Stockholm

Prosecutor Links Chicago Police To Gambling Racket

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP)—A charge by State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney that a powerful underworld syndicate enjoyed aid from the city police in controlling organized gambling furnished a startling development today in the Prosecutor's campaign against handbooks.

Mr. Courtney's charge was his first public statement since he opened his drive to demolish handbooks 17 days ago. It came after his ax squads destroyed six handbook division headquarters yesterday, bringing to 38 the number of gambling establishments raided to date.

The Prosecutor declared the syndicate used strong arm methods to force tribute from all independent handbook operators in the metropolitan area.

If threats against the independent operator failed, Mr. Courtney said, the syndicate would seek aid from the police. The Prosecutor charged the police would harass the independents until they were forced out of business or became part of the syndicate's chain.

Mr. Courtney said the syndicate exacts 50 per cent of the profits, plus a monthly tribute ranging from $75 to $250 which goes for "the fix."

"If the independent balks at the syndicate's terms," the Prosecutor added, "the bookie discovers next that it is difficult to get proper racing service over his special wires."

The Mother Church: Services on Radio

Shortwave radiocasting of the evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be resumed on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 7 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over Station W1XAL, Boston. The complete service beginning with the chime recital and including the organ selection after the service will be radiocast. W1XAL will radiocast the evening service on the first Sunday of each month on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.6 meters.

A complete morning service will continue to be radiocast on the first Sunday of the month over W1XAL at 10:15 a. m., eastern daylight time. This is heard on a frequency of 15.13 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 19.8 meters. The morning services of The Mother Church are also radiocast on medium waves on the first and second Sunday of each month at 10:45 a. m., over Station WORL, Boston, on a frequency of 920 kilocycles.

Mexico's Labor Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 2—Three labor congresses, one of them representing the second major effort to organize labor throughout Latin America, are being held during the first two months of September, and are centering the attention of organized labor throughout the world.

The first of these meetings will be the Congress of the International Institute of Industrial Relations held from Sept. 1 to 3. The most important is the Latin American Labor Congress called for Sept. 5 to 8. The last will be a World Congress Against War scheduled for Sept. 10-12. A supplementary conference, purely national in scope, will be the Mexican Congress for Peace, held Sept. 14 and 15.

The calling of the Latin American Labor Conference represents the second such organizing effort since the first attempt at inter American labor unity was made 20 years ago by the late Samuel Gompers, founder and first President of the American Federation of Labor. Although a skeleton organization was formed its work was never consolidated and the Latin American labor groups remained isolated until the present congress was planned.

Mexico Takes Lead

Initiative for uniting the Latin American labor movement was taken by Mexico's Confederation of Mexican Labor (CTM) which began laying the foundations two years ago. Under the aggressive leadership of Vincente Lombardo Teledano, General Secretary of the GTM, it is claimed that a response has come from every organized labor group in Latin America and that "for the first time in the history of Latin America the labor movement has accomplished serious work for attacking our common problems."

The CTM announces that the congress was called because of the "urgent necessity which exists for all to seek unity with the objective of better defending the labor cause and of achieving the complete independence and progress of the 20 sister nations of the western hemisphere." It is pointed out that the common historical, geographical, economic and social characteristis of these nations should abolish the former prevailing skepticism existing among them and make possible future co-operation without the destruction of the integrity of any national group.

Many Leaders to Attend

Highest importance is attached to the delegates coming from the United States and European countries who emphasize the international aspect of the Congress and the importance placed upon it by the world labor movement. Foremost of these is John L. Lewis, head of the CIO, with which the CTM is affiliated. European delegates of the first rank who will attend are: Leon Jouhaux, President of the General Federation of Labor of France; Edo Fimmen, Holland, General Secretary of the International Federation of Labors of Transport, and Ramon Gonzalez Peña, Secretary General of the Spanish Federation of Labor and Minister of Justice in the Spanish Republican Government. Other delegates will come from China, Czechoslovakia, India, Spain and the United States.

The visit of Mr. Lewis to Mexico has already been attacked by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who threatens to revive the original Pan-American Federation of Labor to combat the activities of the group now organizing. This would be done through the Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor, affiliated with the AF of L, an organization which is now of lesser significance in Mexican affairs, and through member groups in nine other Latin-American countries.

The program announced for the Congress includes the election of officers, the presentation of common problems and seeking of means to solve them through a broad general platform. It is reported in advance that Mr. Lewis will be elected President of the Federation and that Senor Lombardo Toledano will occupy a high post.

Some Drawbacks

Two factors may enter in to frustrate the work of the Congress. One is the present unstable position of Senor Lombardo Toledano in Mexican affairs, a condition which has arisen during the past three months, and the other is the unpredictable nature of the Latin-American delegations which may resent the leadership of the Mexican group in the Congress and fail to co-operate as a result.

It is understood that the labor movement in these other countries is much less advanced than it is in Mexico, and to what extent the delegates may go in their commitments is unknown. The Mexican labor movement is distinguished by the active part which it takes in national politics, a factor which is a handicap at the present moment when political affairs here are extremely restless.

The World Congress against War was called at the instance of President Cardenas, who suggested it a year ago. Its program will include protests against wars aggression and conquest and against the bombardment of cities and attacks upon the civilian populations, with special mention being made of recent events in Spain and China. The Congress will be addressed by President Cardenas and a report on the political situations in the countries represented will be made.

The Congress of the International Institute of Industrial Relations will treat of the social aspect of labor conditions, and will be held under the direction of Dr. Mary Van Kleeck. The Mexican Congress in Favor of Peace will hear reports on the work of Anti-Fascist and Pacifist groups in Mexico.

U. S. Gets Reply On Land Seizures

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 2

Mexico's reply to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's last note on expropriation of agrarian lands reached the State Department today.

The reply was forwarded to the Department by Ambassador Josephus Daniels. Mr. Hull said it was now being translated.

Unit to Rule Civil Fliers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority has established a special unit to deal with problems of private flying. Grove Webster of Hackensack, N. J., heads it.

Chairman Edward J. Noble of the Authority said the unit was created because of the "whole question of private flying needs immediate and special attention."

Wire Tapping Aids Dewey Case Against Hines

(Continued from Page 1)

into the Davis apartment, who said:

"Hello Dick—Joe calling."

"Yes."

"The boss wants to talk with you."

(A new voice continued).

"Hello, Dick, can you let me have $500, I need it."

U. S. Agent's Story

Mr. Saxon, Internal Revenue officer, then testified to a second conversation at 9:40 a. m. the same day, when Davis called a man named as "Harry."

Davis, according to Mr. Saxon's report of this second conversation, told "Harry" to get $500 to "Jim" by 12 o'clock.

It was a session jammed with highlights and high drama against a back drop of tragedy in the approved tradition of Sophocles.

Lawyer Is Called

With the courtroom almost breathless from the sensational wire-tapping testimony, Mr. Dewey, whose manner has been a masterpiece of understatement throughout the trial, sat quietly in the electric atmosphere.

"Max Steuer."

One of the nation's most famous criminal lawyers left the front spectators' bench and took the stand, a quiet, dignified man, apparently more keenly aware of the sober nature of his role than any previous witness had been.

Mr. Steuer told of his deep affection for the defendant and then simply and, it appeared reluctantly, told of a telephone conversation he had had in 1933 with Mr. Hines, who, he said, had called him and asked:

"Would you be interested in handling an income tax case for an Arthur Flegenheimer or not?"

Mr. Steuer declared that he had replied that if the matter was in the hands of the Treasury Department or the Department of Justice he would not, but that if it were still in the hands of the United States Attorney, he would be glad to find out whether he would be interested or not.

He Refused Case

The witness explained that he had subsequently visited United States Attorney George Medalie and discovered that the Flegenheimer, or Dutch Schultz, income tax case was not one he wanted to handle.

He had so informed Mr. Hines, he said.

The famous lawyer, to whom Justice Pecora showed that deference so frequently displayed between able jurists, dominated the court room, and once turned directly to the jury and, like a law professor, explained that he could not, and would not, leave the impression that he recalled exactly the conversation that passed between him and Mr. Hines five years ago.

Mr. Dewey, the youthful prosecutor, in reference to whom Mr. Hines had said, "Young men are sometimes cruel," remained the hard-hitting, relentless prosecutor and pressed Mr. Steur to know if he did not subsequently learn that Flegenheimer was Dutch Schultz.

Surprise Opening

The morning session began on a note of surprise.

Mr. Dewey called for Mr. Davis in order that Mr. Stryker could continue his cross-examination.

"No more questions, Your Honor," Mr. Stryker said, and the courtroom buzzed its astonishment.

Mr. Stryker was ending his cross-examination of Davis apparently without in any way breaking down the testimony of the man whom Mr. Stryker himself had built up as the instigator of an alleged conspiracy against his client.

Mr. Dewey was caught off guard himself, for he had, to all appearances, been expecting another half day, at least, of cross-examination of Davis.

A slight delay ensued while the prosector consulted his file for the name of the next witness.

Telephone Aide Called

Mr. Dewey then called Joseph d'Abelmont, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who testified that Davis was one of the company's subscribers in September, 1933. He was followed by William J. Mellin, Special Agent in the Narcotics Bureau of the Internal Revenue Department, who told the court he had tapped the Davis wire, after which detective Salke and Special Agent Saxton had been assigned to do the listening-in.

At that time the Federal Government was interested solely in the matter of Schultz' income tax and its agents were observing all those associated with Schultz. Detective Salke testified that these included Davis, "Bo" Weinberg, whom he stopped in Lenox Avenue and searched on one occasion; Marty Krompier, George Weinberg, and others.

It is highly possible that the telephone reference to "Jim" is the key to the present case. At that time Mr. Dewey was Assistant United States District Attorney here. After he became special prosecutor and started his drive against rackets, he undoubtedly recalled this evidence that had been so inadvertently uncovered. Then, when he got around to the policy racket, this single name "Jim" that had come over the wire in that case five years ago may have fitted into the mosaic of evidence the prosecutor has been laying for more than three years.

President and Party Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

this statement could stay "on the record," Mr. Roosevelt surprised reporters, accustomed to oblique comments, by gleefully nodding his head. Then Mr. Roosevelt was asked specifically if he supported Mr. Murphy. The reply came that he was classing Mr. Murphy with other liberals; he was concerned with them rather than with party politics.

"If there is a good liberal running on the Republican ticket I would not have the slightest objection to his election."

Amidst laughter, occasioned by a question whether he had found any such, the President said that strangely enough there were some. The country, he said, was beginning to take more interest in principles than in personality in its politics.

Asked a minute later if he could be quoted directly, Mr. Roosevelt smilingly answered "Sure!" The stenographer, Henry Kannee then read aloud the two statements, and Mr. Roosevelt revised and added to them. After his initial statement that he would support a Republican liberal he added:

"The good of the country rises above party."

Answers Detroit Charges

His comment on the Detroit charges was:

"It is an unjustified, absolutely unjustified assumption which is being made by Detroit papers that a failure to go to dedicate the international bridge at Port Huron is in any way connected with the Michigan campaign. It is a deliberate distortion of the fact."

Here Mr. Roosevelt added, with a jocular wave at the Detroit reporter who had asked the question: "—And the Detroit papers might as well get that."

There followed a 20-minute discussion of politics, including Mr. Roosevelt's distaste for the word "purge" and the California situation. Mr. Roosevelt's mood was pointed but laughing. He showed no irritation save for the initial outburst against the Detroit charge, which brought forth the discussion.

New Development

Today's comment showed a further step in the development of the President's political attitude, which has come a long way since the initial White House theory that he would not intervene in local contests. Step by step since then there has been a growing list of exceptions to this rule, then a specific naming of names, and now a further move away from former political cleavages toward a coalition of liberal forces which apparently is his goal. It is recalled Mr. Roosevelt supported Senator Norris, while he was in the Republican Party, the La Follettes and various members of nonpartisan and Farmer-Labor groups.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked what he thought of applying the $30-a-week pension plan to the whole country. Without replying directly, he answered that just on the doctrine of chances—no. Repeatedly expressing his own opposition to the plan, which he called "fantastic," Mr. Roosevelt said it was, however, a State right to try an experiment if adopted and found not to violate the Constitution. He referred to Lord Bryce's comment on the advantages of the Federal over a centralized Government, in permitting local experiments. He said the direct primaries had been finally adopted after such experiments in one or two of the States.

Cardenas Defends Policies On Mexican Land Seizures

(Continued from Page 1)

without immediate payment, which that program involves.

Mexico will again refuse arbitration in a reply to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's latest note, the President declared, on the ground that arbitration was not called for in this case; but Mexico will agree to a two-man Mexican-American commission to appraise and decide on how to pay for expropriated lands.

Mexico's financial position is strong enough to cope with the situation, President Cardenas said, despite the difficulties which followed the opening up of the dispute with the foreign oil companies. The President asserted that present financial conditions "guarantee a prompt return to normalcy." He said the Government proposed to pay off its deficit before he leaves office in December, 1940.

Cardenas Cheered

The President, interrupted frequently by shouts of "Viva President, long live the Government," said Mexico would not accept a suggestion by Secretary Hull that deposits be made to guarantee payment for expropriated lands, and declared that the oil industry would receive payment only for actual investment; but did not indicate when.

He emphasized that his Government wished to continue friendly relations with the United States and noted "with satisfaction their desire for amicable solution of the question."

But, he added, Mexico "does not propose to follow the United States Government in its viewpoint regarding the land question, and instead will ratify the Mexican attitude as expressed in previous notes."

President Cardenas said Mexico recognized her obligation to pay for the lands, but "under necessities of the people the Government cannot make immediate payment."

If there is to be Pan Americanism in reality, he said, it must be understood that Mexico could not give "special consideration" to foreigners in indemnification, in as much as Mexico's own citizens have not been compensated for seized lands.

1,000,000 Acres Involved

Involved in the expropriations are an estimated 1,000,000 acres of lands taken over by the Government since 1927. They represent for the most part moderate-sized farms valued by their owners at $10,132,388.

The 17 British and American oil companies taken over by the Government March 18 were not mentioned in Mr. Hull's two notes, but the officials of the expropriated industry have watched the land controversy for a clue to their future.

Expropriation of the industry, which the owners value at $400,000,000, was necessitated by their "rebellious attitude" and "pressure on the Government," President Cardenas asserted.

He said Mexican law gave Mexico all mineral products below the surface of the earth and that the Government therefore "does not feel obligated to pay them anything but the bare amount of their investments, less depreciation."

Curb on Concessions

A bill will be presented Congress to prevent long-term concessions in the future to prevent another situation like that involving the oil companies, President Cardenas said.

The President told Congress he broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain because the latter demanded special privileges to its nationals and immediate payment for the Aguila Oil Company, one of those expropriated.

He said that, after all, Aguila—a Royal Dutch Shell subsidiary owned chiefly by English and Netherlands stockholders—was a Mexican company incorporated under Mexican law.

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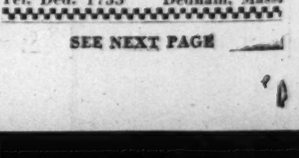

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CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

Bateman's
BACK-TO-SCHOOL SALE starts Friday. Come and see the interesting new Fall merchandise at most attractive prices.
1785 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0223

BACK TO SCHOOL
Shoes—Furnishings
Clothing
at Special Opening Prices
Ready's MEN'S BOYS' **Store**
1760 Mass Avenue Tel. Lex. 1106

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Fancy Native Fowl	lb. 29c
Face Rump Roast	lb. 39c
Cal. Juice Oranges	Doz. 29c
Fancy Peaches	Basket 29c
Native Gravenstein Apples	6 lbs. 25c

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
. . It Saves You More
•
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Your needs are ready for
"Back to School"
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940

E. A. Wilson Co.
Saturday, Sept. 3d is the last day of the August Fur Sale
Cherry & Webb's

LYNN

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1938
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

$3.69 25% Wool Blankets
Thick, long-nap weave. Rose, blue, green, rust, tan, orchid and peach. 70x80 inches—$2.69 each.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone, Breakers 8737

Girls' School Frocks 98c and $1.98
Featuring "Lucette" and "Kate Greenaway" Lines
Dirndls, Princess and 2-pc. Jumper Dresses. Girls' sizes 7 to 10 and Junior Girls 10 to 16 years.

T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24 Hour Cleansing Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Breakers 3400
Get the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

OPEN EVENINGS
Have Your Furs Remodeled Now
Prices Reasonable
We Buy Used Fur Coats
WESSELL FUR SHOP
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

School Shoes
Kindergarten to College
AA to E Widths
Careful Fitting
Modest Prices
61 Pleasant St.
Louis Klanes
Next to Mystic Theatre

The response was gratifying in the opening of our new store.
We thank you for your good wishes.
BACK TO SCHOOL
means back to the
B. & S. CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
99 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 6800

Leon's
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Our Own Ice Cream
Try Our FROSTED MALTED
—A DRINK THAT YOU EAT
42 SALEM ST., MEDFORD SQ.
Telephone Mystic 6259

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford. Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
New Fall Line of Dresses
Misses' and Women's Sweaters and Matching Skirts for School
523 MAIN STREET
Mel. 2134

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

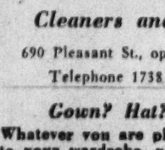
Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
36 PICKERING STREET

NEW BEDFORD

HUTCHINSON'S
BOOK STORE
Welcome Home, Readers of the Monitor
Bring the Boys and Girls to School Supply Headquarters
Special Counter
10c School Supplies


Gulf Hill Parlors
896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

FALL HATS
at Their Best
PRICE—STYLE—QUALITY
Louise HAT SHOP
101 William St., New Bedford

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

TABER'S INC.
CENTRAL MARKET AND GROCERY
254-258 Union Street
Young fresh-dressed
Cape Cod Turkeys

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephone 1738 and 1739
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEWBURYPORT

W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
COAL—OIL
Automatic Heating
Tel. 4 Newburyport

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

Back to School Needs
Complete Line Sweaters, Skirts, Hosiery, Dresses
BELL HOSIERY SHOP
23 Pleasant Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Newton North 6463, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Tel. NEWt Nth 6070
"INSUROR"
R. M. Patterson
"REALTOR"
281 Washington St., Newton Corner

Marion's Shoppe
Ladies' and Children's Apparel
For School Opening
Full Line of
KATE GREENAWAY DRESSES
$1.95
801 Centre Street 208 Belmont Street
New. No. 6116 Belmont

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

Saunders Shops
324 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

Star Market Company
- Face of Rump Roast, fine Steer Beef ..... 33c and 37c lb.
- Genuine Spring Lamb Legs, 7 to 8-lb. average ..... 25c lb.

304 Walnut St. New. No. 8400

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 Main St. *Opp. City Hall*

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Back to College
Accessories from Holden's include Shagmoor Coats—No-Mend Hosiery and ready to wear—designed with an eye to smartness and a consideration for pocketbooks.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
80 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

HART'S STORE
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

Candlewick and Chenille BEDSPREADS
New Designs and Qualities
BATCHELDERS
83 East St. Opp. Court House

HY-ATT GAS SERVICE
Pyrofax
A. B. HYATT COMPANY
Gas Ranges, Refrigeration, Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
REAL GAS FOR GASLESS HOMES

FALL APPAREL
Now Ready
Quality at Fair Prices
BESSE-CLARKE 273 North Street

Price of coal advances 75c Sept. 6th. Get your order in before that day. Budget Plan of payment if you desire. Cooper Automatic Stoker.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

THE KARMELKORN SHOP
HOMEMADE CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
CHEEZ CORN 60c lb.—15c ¼ lb.
424 North Street Mail Orders Filled

New and Daniels Service Centre
ESSO SIGN
Verified Lubrication
139 SOUTH STREET TEL. 5667

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

KULDA'S
Lunches—Sandwiches
Soda Fountain
38 SOUTH STREET

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gamble's Market
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Only clean rugs are beautiful. Send yours and see colors you never saw before.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps.
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

W. S. WELLS CO.
319 Newport Ave. GRA. 2172-M
WOLLASTON
Now Featuring
BACK TO SCHOOL NEEDS

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY (Continued)

Back to School Sale!
3 Large Youth Depts.:
JUVEN-ISLAND
(Boys from 4 to 10)
YOUTH-CENTRE
(Boys from 10 to 18)
VARSITY SHOP
(Boys from size 33 to 38)
REMICK'S

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
585 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

CLOTHES RUGS FURS
CLEANSED SHAMPOOED STORED
Guaranteed Satisfaction
Stoneham Dye House
587 Main St. Reading 1420
368 Main St. Stoneham 1020

PERCY N. SWEETSER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Ash Street
Tel. Read. 0044
COAL and OIL

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2024-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gross Tailors & Cleaners
1016 Broadway Som. 2622
351 Highland Ave. Som. 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Square
Expert Work on Cleansing
Remodeling — Relining
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
Magoun Sq. Pros. 1095-6-7
Range Burners—Asbestos Pipe Covering—Furnace and Stove Pipe—Combination Storm Doors—Weatherstrips, Metal and Wood

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

Gross Tailors & Cleansers
1016 Broadway Som. 2622
13 College Ave., Davis Square
Plant, 362-368 Mystic Ave. Som. 2633
Expert work on Cleansing, Remodeling, Relining—*Free call and delivery*

SPRINGFIELD

advertisers phone 3-1811
For information regarding local and national
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits 95 cents each
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072
We sell
Genuine Oriental Rugs
Expert Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
Omartian Company
350 Bridge St. Tel. 2-2265

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for all Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1303 MAIN STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 432 Moody St
Arlington, 863 Mass. Ave
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy 1233 Hancock St.

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 1870

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY HILLS

LUNCHEON
Ice Creams and Candies
Bendslev's
WELLESLEY HILLS
Our Own Makes
DELIVERY WEL. 0165

For Fine Foods . . .
Variety Service
. . Prompt Delivery
Call Wel. 2300 or 2900

WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
231 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.
Is Your Car Ready for Trips?
LUBRICATION BATTERIES (Battery Water?)
GULF
TIRES GOOD GULF GAS

Douglas S. Turner
GULF OIL STATION Wel. 1840
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike (Route 9)
(Next to Wellesley Hills Fire Station)

WEYMOUTH

COBB & STONE CO.
INCORPORATED
HARDWARE—PAINTS
WALLPAPER
Your Business Is Appreciated
WEY 0038 for Delivery

WINTHROP

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

● **BACK TO SCHOOL** ●
"Garment Confidence"
Prepare Now for All Your Fall Cleaning Needs
PHONE OCEAN 1990
DAILY
Cleansers-Dyers-Furriers

HERMAN'S MARKET
487 Shirley Street Ocean 1239

Native Fowl, 5-6 lbs.	29c lb.
Short Leg Lamb	26c lb.
Smoked Shoulders	23c lb.
Holland Butter	2 lbs. 61c
Friends Beans	2 cans 29c
Tomato Juice	4 cans 29c
Juicy Oranges	23c doz.

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-2161

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1½ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHICHESTER, Sussex — The Priory Guest House, Guildhall Street. Quiet central position; summer terms 3-4 guineas.

EASTBOURNE—Homely board residence, midday dinner; close sea. MRS. OAKES, 29 Penhale Road, Royal Parade. Tel. 1479.

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES QUARE, BAYSWATER, W. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI" 129 Tromwell Rd S W 7. Resident proprietors.

PARKSTONE Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Suitable for rest and quiet study; also for permanent boarders. MISSES OVER, "Resthaven," Sutton Park Rd.

ST. LEONARDS, SUSSEX—Apartments or board residence, one minute from sea; select position facing public gardens; comfortable home for those needing rest. 3 Maze Hill.

FLATS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH, Lilliput, Salterns Court—Luxury flats with beautiful views; 2 beds, large lounge, kitchen, bath, refrigerator, constant hot water, central heating, porter; rent £125 p. a. inclusive; garages extra. Apply ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SUSSEX—Modern freehold detached house, overlooking Channel and Ecclesbourne Glen; 3 bedrooms, bathroom, separate W. C.; 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, etc.; brick garage; good garden; £875. 87 Barley Lane, Hastings.

HOUSES TO LET

SUSSEX—To let furnished, "Bide-a-Wee"; pretty bungalow, 3 bedrooms, could sleep 7; geyser, company's water; garage; close to private sandy beach near Bognor Regis; reasonable terms. Apply STYRAN, 17 Collingham Road, London, S. W. 5.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, DORSET—ANNUITIES. Endowment and Children's Educational Policies. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWYN VENMAN, 7 Church Road.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOURNEMOUTH WEST. Next Grand Cinema, "DELIGHTS"—Offers the best confectionery and also a branch lending library. Enquiries invited.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
39 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BECKENHAM, KENT—Paying guests received in comfortable home near Christian Science church, bus and station. Mrs. B., 71 Albemarle Rd.

HOVE, SUSSEX—Comfortable sunny rooms; gas fires; quiet, refined; garden; min. sea. Excellent cuisine. MISSES HEWETT, 6 Sackville Road.

KENT—Guests received in XVth Century house in picturesque Kentish village, 24 miles London; every modern luxury combined with peace and quiet; terms from 2½ gns. per week; week-end terms arranged. Reply Box W-1145, BCM/CSM, London.

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Christian Scientists, needing quiet holiday or rest, welcomed at special terms—25/- per week; references required. Further particulars Miss Drury, Murree Cottage.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE PEVERELL, High Salvington, Worthing.

SUSSEX—Mrs. Church welcomes guests at Elton Lodge, Seldon Rd., Worthing. Attention if required. Garden. Near sea, shops.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT, Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST VACANT

SOUTHAMPTON—Experienced general maid required; all household duties; fond of children; comfortable home. Box W-1149, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

AS GOVERNESS or companion; lady with wide experience in teaching seeks post. D. S. P., Friends House, Elsenham, Essex.

EXPERIENCED lady secretary, shorthand-typist; accounts, desires post with responsibility; reliable, adaptable. Box W-957, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
OXO
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

Lovell & Co
Telephone 463 LIMITED 1879
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents
Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

PHONE BEXHILL 1297
The Noted House for Freshly Made Chocolates and High Class Confectionery
The Majestic
Prop. H. G. GREGORY
7 WILTON COURT
Next Door to Maidstone Bus Office

A. SMITH
M.F.T.D.A.
FLORIST
15, ST. LEONARDS ROAD
PHONE BEXHILL 679
ETD

T. J. AUSTIN & SONS, Ltd.
47 Devonshire Rd Tel. Bexhill 150
China and Glass Specialists
And at Hastings

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

DENNY'S Ltd.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailors
HIGH CLASS
EVERSLEY ROAD Ph. Bexhill 535

Exclusive Coats, Gowns and Millinery
Evelyn Davis.
PARIS HOUSE Tel. Bexhill 420

ALLEYN STORES
29 and 31 MARINA
CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS
All Leading Makers

BIRMINGHAM

ORTON'S
113-115 Stratford Road
(Proprietress Mrs. Burrall)
for Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Speciality Dorcas Sheets, Towels, etc.
Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Royal Steam Bakery Yardley
E. HARDING
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
684 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS *at the* **Beehive**
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(P. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Rd., Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

SEE ALLEN'S
FURNISHED HOMES
Two furnished homes built actually in the showrooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk around and inspect the displays at your leisure.
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512, also at London, Southampton, Southbourne

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents Ltd.)
4 Grand Cinema Buildings Westbourne | Telephone Bournemouth 5066 (3 lines)

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

Jarrauds
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751
A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Caption Contest

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The following have been adjudged the 10 best captions submitted for the Monitor Camera Club picture which appeared on Aug. 19:

"A Stitch in Time"

Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Doris M. McCurdy, Milton, Mass.
Agnes Need, Hartford, Conn.
Cornelia E. Schaller, Los Angeles.
Marie Bachle, Ridgewood, N. J.
Frances A. Caldwell, Sayville, L. I.
Kathryn E. Moffett, New York.
Agnes Roxbury, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Gertrude P. Harper, Bretton Woods, N. H
Helen E. Winkler, Boston.
Libbie M. Jones, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fannie Deacon, Chicago.
Alma May John, Peekskill, N. Y.
Hazel P. Curtis, Zelienople, Pa.
Mrs. M. R. Davis, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Clara Davis Schmidt, Pittsburgh.
U. Eleanor Wessel, Chicago.
James Mitchell, Miami.
Mrs. Edward Lee Blimline, Bedford, N. Y.
Alice Trogdon, Paris, Ill.
Alice S. Traver, Evanston, Ill.
Ida D. Janes, Charleston, W. Va.
Jennie R. Wiittet, Freedom, Okla.
Marie Claussenius, Boothbay Harbor, Me
M. Helen Davis, Portland, Maine.
Kate V. Taylor, New Milford, Conn.
Marie S. Kennedy, Philadelphia.
Colleen Felber, Muskegon Heights, Mich.
Margaret Bassemir, Mineola, L. I.
Eloise Morse, Minneapolis, Minn.
Max J. Simon, Springfield, Ill.
Genevieve C. Heinmiller, Miami, Okla.
May B. Dunlap, Muncie, Ind.
Ruth Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
Katherine M. Nelson, Green Island, N. Y.
Rita G. Hunt, Hamilton, Canada.
Adah C. Reed, University City, Mo.
Minnie O. Dawley, Gowanda, N. Y.
Edith B. Hill, Portland, Maine.
J. C. Bush, Brookline, Mass.
H. W. Swift, Cleveland, Ohio.
Susie O. Beaman, Greenboro, N. C.
Margaret R. Demmons, Thomaston, Maine.
Carrie Ninehouser, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Dorothy F. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.
Mildred R. Mannel, Waterbury, Conn.
Maude M. Smith, Decatur, Ill.
Sophia Pamperin, Green Bay, Wis.
Jessie M. Rice, Farmington, Conn.
M. A. Rucker, Hunlington, W. Va.
Sanders M. Dorr, Livingston Manor, N. Y.
Ida K. Quirin, St. Louis.
Ernest A. Rupkopf, Port Chester, N. Y.
Edith Hartland, Lambton, Canada.
Bertha Brady, Montclair, N. J.
A. Storrs Townsend, Lebanon, N. H.
Anna Ojala, Fairfield, Maine.
Azell W. Suydam, Montclair, N. J.
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Dorothy Frank, Brooklyn.
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Golda Mae Kincaid, El Paso, Texas.
Leona Johnson, Los Angeles.
Louis A. Hoffman, New Orleans, La.
Ida D. King, Chicago.
Anna G. Netter, Chicago.
Miss M. Roth, Boston.
M. E. Raynor, Miami Beach, Fla.
Elizabeth M. Teffault, San Francisco.
Georgia McCann, Chicago.
Eula Lowe Berman, San Francisco.
Walter Tabrum, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. N. C. Brittan, Westboro, Mass.
Dorothy G. Nelson, Multnomah, Ore.
Kathleen Starnes, Port Huron, Mich.
Rachel Ryle, Kansas City, Mo.
E. M. Miles, Peaks Island, Maine.
Mrs. S. Knorr, Quincy, Ill.
Ada Skinner, Kitchener, Canada.
Beulah I. Pitts, Philadelphia.
Joseph Weldon, Lynn, Mass.
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.
Helen E. Quintin, Philadelphia.
Mrs. O. H. Andrews, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Grace M. Schwartz, Los Angeles.
Frances E. Downing, Syracuse, N. Y.
Lena E. Wayne, Hollywood, Calif.
Charlotte Sidener, Chicago.
George P. Dekum, Portland, Ore.
Nell Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.
James G. Parmelee, Oakland, Calif.

"Repairs While You Wait"

Viola D. Franklin, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. N. C. Brittan, Westboro, Mass.
Joseph Weldon, Lynn, Mass.
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.
Helen E. Quintin, Philadelphia.
Walter Tabrum, New Orleans, La.
Louise S. Johnson, Washington.
Dick Stalker, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. L. Kistler, Joy, Ill.
Herman Anderson, Berlin, N. H.
Mrs. O. L. Platt, Buffalo, N. Y.

"At the Seat of the Trouble"

Margaret W. Minor, Los Angeles.
Rachel Ryle, Kansas City, Mo.
E. M. Miles, Peaks Island, Maine.
Violet E. Olson, San Francisco.
Ruth Craig Cormack, Madison, Wis.

"Position Is Everything in Life"

Mrs. August Plishker, Flushing, N. Y.
Barbara Lewis, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Ada Skinner, Kitchener, Canada.
Theresa Mansell, New Milford, Conn.
Mabelle Townsend, Lebanon, N. Y.

"Doubling for Mother"

Agnes Grant, Long Beach, Calif.
Beulah I. Pitts, Philadelphia.
Dorothy G. Nelson, Multnomah, Ore.
Rachel Ryle, Kansas City, Mo.

"Smilin' Through"

E. M. Miles, Peaks Island, Maine.
Edna Knorr, Quincy, Ill.
Julia A. Watson, Cheshire, Conn.

"Keeled Up for Repairs"

Miss C. A. Cunningham, Concord, N. H.
Nellie Scalph, Augusta, Kansas.

"Upside Down With Care"

Mrs. Laura Bennett, Portland, Me.

"Upkeep With a Peek Up"

Asa Phelps, Hinsdale, Ill.

"Caught Without a Spare"

Elma P. McElhinney, Glendale, Calif.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

What it's for:

XYZ *ABCCDZ *EFGHZG JK LZKJNHZL XF OPPFGL JHXZG-ZKX OHL OQBKZQZHX XF ODD RYF EOGZ PFG QZHXOD NSQ-HOKXQEK.

Musical Instruments

The names of 10 musical instruments are hidden in the square below. Their names may be read horizontally and vertically—not diagonally:

M O C L C T H
A V I A O R I
N D O R R U M
P B L I N E P
I A A G U T E
C N J O I T T

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A C Æ R S S

How Much Time?

A cistern is filled by 2 pipes in 18 minutes. By the greater, alone, it can be filled in 15 minutes less than by the smaller. How much time is required to fill the cistern by each pipe?

A Bit of French

Can you identify each of the French terms listed below, as shown in example checked?

1	bon jour	castle	
2	chapeau	good-by	
3	en route	good day	1
4	bon soir	hat	
5	au fait	between ourselves	
6	chateau	accord. to style	
7	au gratin	good evening	
8	a la mode	skillful, expert	
9	entre nous	on the way	
10	adieu	baked with crust	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Edd A. Ruggles, Cleveland

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, Sept. 16, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—A Postal Card Is Recommended.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Corks

Here's one game that can be played all evening, and still the guests won't tire of it!

The materials are very simple: one saucepan and lid, one cork and one piece of string a foot and a half long for each player, and enough corn to give each player either 10 or 20 pieces.

First, cut a narrow groove round the middle of each cork, then tie the piece of string round each cork, winding it once or twice along the groove. Next, appoint someone to act as banker or "lid slammer"; then, after distributing the corn, have each player place his cork in the pan, holding to the end of the string. Suddenly, without warning, the banker brings down the lid with a bang to trap the corks; and the players, if they can, quickly yank out their corks before he does so. If he succeeds in trapping any corks, the captives have to forfeit a piece of corn; but if the players succeed in escaping, the banker pays them double!

Simple? Very much so! But you'll find it to be the life of the party.—Ruth E. T., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Quotation for Today

REMEMBER that to change thy mind and to follow him that sets thee right, is to be none the less a free agent.

—MARCUS AURELIUS

Each the Best

Sir Joshua Reynolds, one of the most distinguished painters of his day, was asked how he attained to such excellence.

He replied, "By observing one simple rule, namely, to make each painting the best."

Brevities

Silver Lining: Opinions should be formed with great caution, and changed with greater.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Skipper of recently arrived liner says the "best sailor" on the trip was a girl babe of six months. She didn't know what was expected of her.

Detroit News: Some families stamp out all individuality in the children, while the others have to serve five brands of breakfast food.

Humorist: Employees in a tinned fruit factory are encouraged to sing at their work. They make merry while they can.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Kitchen Ventilating Fans

A young man, looking about for work, started out to inquire at houses in the neighborhood if he might install for a modest sum a ventilating fan in the kitchen. This fan, he explained, placed in a niche above a kitchen window, would draw heat and odors outside in both winter and summer, and it would eliminate cooking odors (a fact which appealed to housewives) and hot, stuffy air.

His price being reasonable, there were many houses where he was allowed to set to work, doing a neat and satisfactory job.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Odds and Ends

Quick, the Atlas!

The Pacific end of the Panama Canal is 27 miles east of the Atlantic entrance.

A Sound Investment

The United States is the only country in the world to send one out of every five children through high schools, and one out of 116 through college.

In Lighter Vein

Economizing on the Piano

A tramp paused outside a large house, and as he did so another of his kind came shuffling out of the gate.

"Any luck, mate?" asked the first tramp.

"It ain't no use tryin' there," was the reply. "It's a poverty-stricken 'ole. There was a couple o' women tryin' to play on one blinkin' pianner!"—Tatler.

Classroom Candor

The President of the school board, being of a conscientious nature, made it a point to visit all the schoolrooms frequently. In each room he would make a little talk in an effort to interest the children in the everyday things of life.

On one such occasion, he was telling them of the blacksmith. "And what kind of arm has the blacksmith?" he asked.

"Big!" shouted the children.

"And why is the blacksmith's arm bigger than mine?"

"He works!" came the chorused reply.

Every Man on His Own!

The actor stood before the movie director.

"Mr. Flimflam," he began, "I understand your studio is about to produce a number of two-reel shorts. And also I understand that you're looking for experienced actors to play a bathing beach scene."

The busy director kept right on reading the script.

"That's right," he barked. "So what?"

The actor coughed. "I was wondering," he put in hopefully, "if there wasn't a chance for me to appear in one of your shorts?"

The director waved a hand. "Not a chance," he snapped. "If you want the part, bring your own bathing suit."—Wall Street Journal.

Jest a Minute

"Tell me, deah—did you get a broad 'A' or just a common 'A' in English?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend of Chinese

London

Jonathan is a 9-year-old boy of Carlisle, Eng., who wrote one day to tell the editor of the "Children's Newspaper" that through this paper, and with the help of a missionary at Chengtu, he had made a friend of a Chinese boy, and been able to help him.

Through a letter from the missionary, he had learned that the Chinese boy was longing to go to the university, but was too poor. So Jonathan and his 14-year-old sister and their friends decided to stage a little play in Jonathan's garden, and they also sold home-made toffee, so that they could help to get money for university expenses.

He did not act in the play, but Jonathan and a friend helped to pull the curtains as each act ended—and only forgot once, when they were watching an airplane!

And so a kind thought reaches across the world from an English garden.

Daily Anecdote

Brotherhood

In ancient days, before the rise of Mohammedanism, the Arabs observed a strange custom of intermingled kindness and cruelty. Two days of the week were consecrated to two false divinities. On the first, considered a day of happiness, the Prince granted to all who came into his presence anything they asked; but on the second day, reputed to be one of evil aspect, all who dared ask favors of the Prince were sentenced to death.

Now in the reign of Naam-idn-Munzir, a desert Arab, one Tai, losing all his possessions, repaired to the Prince's court to ask aid. Alas, under the stress of his worries the man had lost all track of the days and petitioned the Prince on the day of evil. Regretfully the Prince pronounced his doom.

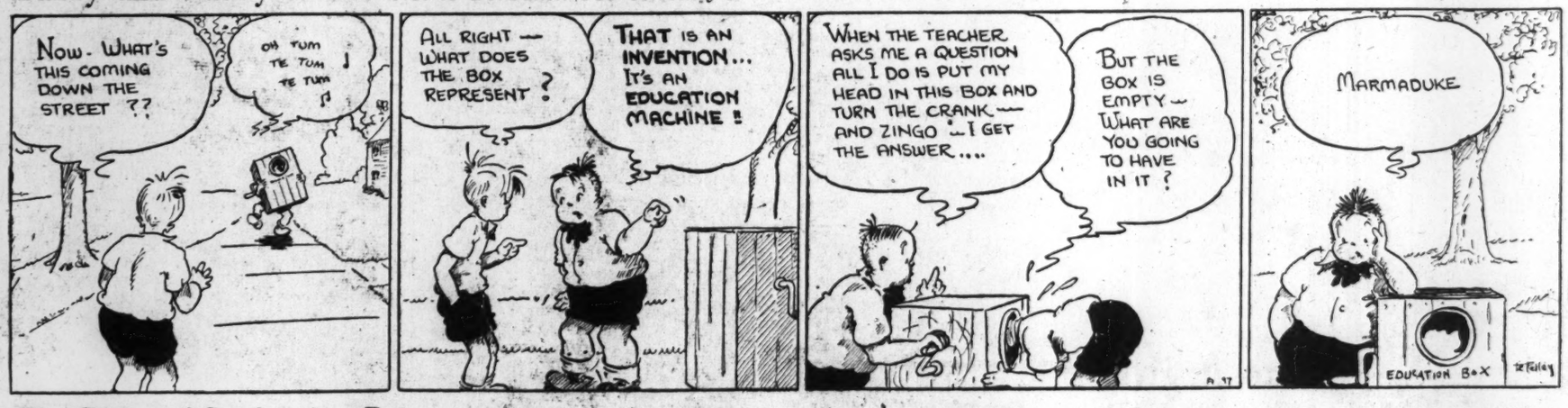
"Give me but a few hours of freedom," begged Tai, "that I may make what provisions I can for the future of my family." To this Naam-idn-Munzir agreed, provided someone could be found to remain in the condemned man's place during his absence. No man would agree to accept the perilous office until Charik Benadi, the Prince's favorite, touched with compassion by Tai's plight, agreed to be bound for him.

Came the hour for the execution, the hour of sunset, and Tai had not returned. Charik Benadi was led forth. Then came Tai, running, panting, and covered with dust. Breathing gratitude for Charik's kindness, he took his place at the execution block.

Then spake the Prince, "Thou, Tai, thou art the model of that fidelity with which one ought to keep his word; and thou, Charik, none can equal thy great soul of generosity. I abolish in favor of you an odious custom which barbarity had introduced among us. My subjects may in the future approach me at all times without fear."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not to Be Taken Too Seriously*

By LE PELLEY


NOW- WHAT'S THIS COMING DOWN THE STREET ??
OH TUM TE TUM TE TUM
ALL RIGHT — WHAT DOES THE BOX REPRESENT ?
THAT IS AN INVENTION... IT'S AN EDUCATION MACHINE !
WHEN THE TEACHER ASKS ME A QUESTION ALL I DO IS PUT MY HEAD IN THIS BOX AND TURN THE CRANK — AND ZINGO — I GET THE ANSWER....
BUT THE BOX IS EMPTY — WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO HAVE IN IT ?
MARMADUKE
EDUCATION BOX

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Discovered*

By CARMACK

Yesterday I thought the Boss was troubled because school was about to begin, and while I was trying to cheer him up, he suddenly began saying something about a box in the attic-
And up to the third floor we went-
And after rummaging around in a big box for a moment, he shouted "Here it is!"
It was his ol' football!
And I thought he was worrying about school beginning! Fiddlesticks!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fall Officially Opens*

By THE HAGERS

I CALLED THE DUCKLINGS. "GET YOUR BAT; WE'LL HAVE A GAME OF ONE OLD CAT."
WHY SHOULD IT TAKE SO LONG ABOVE TO FIND A BASEBALL, BAT, AND GLOVE?
THEN OUT THE DOOR THEY FINALLY CAME, BUT NOT TO PLAY A BASEBALL GAME.
"WADDLES!" BUD CRIED, "DON'T YOU KNOW IT'S FOOTBALL SEASON NOW? LET'S GO!"

Worth Knowing

If a molecule of water could be magnified as large as a pea, a tennis ball on the same scale would be larger than the earth.

What They Say

The Ones Who Work

"The plain people will always inherit the earth, because they are the only ones who do its work."—Charles A. Beard.

Government's Burdens

"Society is laying more and more burdens on the shoulders of government, and will continue to lay them."—Bruce Barton.

Achievement

"To me the most important, the most enduring thing anyone in this world could possibly do would be to write four perfect lines of poetry."—Wade Oliver.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The Puzzle Corner is designed to afford interest and amusement to all who care for mental gymnastics.

Musical Instruments: Mandolin, violin, piano, piccolo, banjo, cornet, trumpet, guitar, clarinet, viola

Letter Juggling: Caress, scares.

How Much Time?: 30 minutes and 45 minutes.

A Bit of French: Bon jour—good day; chapeau—hat; en route—on the way; bon soir—good evening; au fait—skilful, expert; chateau—castle; au gratin—baked with a crust; à la mode—according to style; entre nous—between ourselves; adieu—good-by.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To "Provide Our Wants"

IN A day when human thought is so generally seeking merely material satisfactions and turning to government as the sole source of supply, an awakening word is peculiarly timely. It has been well spoken by one who through two-score years has borne a burden of care few ever know. As part of a broadcast greeting to her people on the occasion of her birthday, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands said:

> I was conscious of the insufficiency of human knowledge and ability and firmly believed that only the aid of God could provide our wants. I now look back on these forty years in the light of the Lord's guidance and am filled with gratitude.

Our times have seen a new emphasis on the fairer division of material wealth. Changing conditions have also caused governments to give more attention to the care and security of the weak, the aged, or the unemployed. Much of this development is genuine progress. But there are temptations to forget that supply is not really material. No division of things will satisfy the spiritual needs of men, and no security is so sure as that provided by the energy, adaptability, discernment, justice, honesty, and kindliness expressed by the individual through better understanding of their divine source.

When Men Look Up

"LOOK up, and not down; look forward, and not backward, and lend a hand." Anyone reading the account of the French aviators' transatlantic flight to Port Washington—indeed, anyone familiar with the full account of international aeronautical developments these days—would almost think that that admonition, contained in many an elementary school reader, had been instilled into these modern long-distance pilots.

Whoever looks up to observe how far aviation is going forward will attribute a good part of that progress to the mutual willingness of flying competitors to lend a hand. Captain Guillaumet's account of his flight from France via Lisbon and Horta, acknowledging assistance from several sources along the way, testifies to this bond of friendship among those who fly. The French pilot made it plain that much credit for the successful crossing of his stout old airboat, the Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris, is due to the Germans who lent their catapult, and to the British and American radio services for weather and direction reports.

It gave "the greatest impression of security," the veteran Frenchman explained. Those are significant words. For in this gallant brotherhood of the sky, the swastika and the red ensign and the tricolors fly wing-to-wing. And here, where everybody lends a hand, everybody gains the greatest impression of security.

Dominions as Great Powers

THE difficulty of finding a home for Germany's refugees and those now to be expelled from Italy has again brought up the question of the vast unpeopled spaces of the British Empire. Canada, surely, has the natural resources as well as the territory to accommodate a population greater than that of Britain. So has Australia. Even New Zealand might well have a population at least ten times what it has now. In South Africa the black inhabitants have special claims, but there is room for a great increase in the white population.

The Dominions are destined to assume the position of major powers with populations more nearly proportionate to their territorial size. But such an expansion in the far parts of the British Empire cannot occur so long as the Dominions depend mainly on pastoral and agricultural industries. They must also develop great manufacturing industries of their own. A member of the British Government, who was till recently Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, is well aware of this. He sees the Dominions as major powers taking their part alongside Britain in the affairs of the world.

Recently he made a speech to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in which he said it was inevitable and desirable that there should be growing industrial as well as agricultural activity in the Dominions; and he pointed out that the great increase of wealth and consuming power that would follow should, with co-operation, be to the advantage of the home country as well as the Dominions. British industrialists should expect and encourage industrial development overseas, and concentrate on exporting those articles which Britain could most advantageously make, leaving the Dominions to make the rest for themselves. He urged them to lose no time in getting together with industrialists overseas to work out schemes of complementary production.

This is the viewpoint of constructive imperialism. It rests on a conception of a future British Empire consisting of six first-class Powers, with a co-ordinated economy and a common civilization.

Hints for Industrial Peace

TODAY the American people have before them the report of the distinguished commission sent by President Roosevelt to England to study labor relations. In so far as another country's experience is adaptable to American conditions this report should prove a very valuable guide. This report, like the Monitor's own study of British conditions, begun by Frederick W. Carr before the President's commission was named, indicates that the United States can learn more from the spirit than from the letter of British labor relations.

Indeed, the indispensable ingredient of the British success is the spirit of good will and fair play. Certain advantages of organization have helped. Unions are older, firmly established, recognized, and responsible. Employers are not pinched between a CIO and an AF of L. Close-knit organization of unions and employers and the smallness of the country facilitate settlement by conference. Experience has built up practical machinery for peaceful adjustment. Voluntary boards of inquiry, automatic sliding wage scales, permanent industrial courts, and the much-used Whitley councils provide early and easy avenues for conciliation. Strikes are possible, but in most trades only after running a formidable gantlet of mediation opportunities.

Yet machinery is the smallest part of the British secret. The attitude which surrounds and lubricates labor relations is the vital part. There is, first of all, a recognition that the public interest is paramount. Strikes to coerce the Government are illegal and others are not easy to justify before public opinion. Possibly the most notable peace factor is the attitude of employers. With few exceptions they have completely accepted unionization and welcome genuine collective bargaining. They recognize that only by effective organization can stable relations be maintained.

For their part, British unions have established a record of responsibility, democratic management, good faith and statesmanship which American labor might well study. Not only are agreements calmly discussed; they are faithfully fulfilled. And while the political strength of labor has given the workers economic advantages, they have, generally speaking, used power with restraint. Above all, they exhibit a real appreciation of the fact that only as industry prospers can they.

No legislative device deserves half so much attention from public, employers or workers in America as does the spirit which lubricates British labor relations.

Rattling the Navy

TO SOME Americans, the reported formation of an Atlantic fleet may make Europe seem nearer to the United States than at any time since the World War. But to those who realize how far America is from Europe in diplomatic as well as statute miles, the naval move will not make much difference. The seven cruisers and seven destroyers assigned to Atlantic waters can hardly be dignified by the term "fleet."

Apparently this temporary squadron is Uncle Sam's contribution to the diplomatic game now in vogue whereby nations are staging border parades to impress neighbors with their preparedness for trouble. It is difficult to say who would be more surprised if ever an American fleet were brought to action in the Atlantic—those its formation is designed to impress or those who are doing the impressing.

Fair Time

WITH the waning of summer comes the open season for county and State fairs. In a changing world this colorful feature of American life perhaps has changed less than most institutions. If grandfather, or his father, attended a county fair today, they would feel pretty much at home—one of the few places where they would. There would be some new attractions like airships and automobile races, but they would still see such old friends as fat prize cattle, high-stepping horses even in a motor age, prize pumpkins, preserves, patchwork quilts, poultry, pigs, sheep, apples, and watermelons, including possibly the 90-pound melon recently reported in Texas.

They would miss the balloon ascension, but there would be trotting races, a brass band, grandstand, the merry-go-round, a shabby midway with its barkers, popcorn, peanut and taffy stands, and other familiar sights, sounds, and odors.

They would find 4-H Clubs of farm boys and girls winning almost as many blue ribbons as their elders on exhibits of stock and vegetables.

To be sure, fairs are fewer than they were a decade or more ago, but some which survive are bigger and better, and better attended. Now, as always, the people themselves are a major attraction, for fairs not only promote agriculture and animal husbandry, but are a happy expression of man's gregarious instinct. When even the circus is threatened today, it is good to see the county fair continue to lend life and color to the rural American scene.

The Ninety and Nine

CURIOUSLY enough this incident of Revolutionary War days had its preface in my own personal experience. When I was a child, my father picked up in a second-hand book shop, a bound volume of the first numbers of that universally loved magazine, SAINT NICHOLAS. Of course, each month we received the current issue of the publication. But there was something about the old volume that appealed deeply to the imagination. Whether it was the outmoded type of the stories and their illustrations, I can't say. But I do know that every story and every picture became a part of our lives.

One picture in particular I recall, that of a group of women marching with drum and fife on a Cape Cod hill with a British man-of-war just visible on the waters of the harbor. As I hung over the picture, noting with a child's retentive eye, the spirited expressions of the women, I little thought that years later, I should hear the story of the picture re-told by a descendant of one of those women. But here is the account, with no changes, as my friend wrote it out for me.

* * *

At the time of our Revolutionary war, the people of Provincetown were quite alarmed over the British men-of-war hovering near the coast, so, as being less exposed in situation, quite a number of families moved over to Truro. The feeling of patriotism was very strong, and in order to be prepared in case of need, the men and boys, each with his weapon of defense, met often on Meeting House hill to drill in war tactics.

One day word flew from house to house that a man-of-war was nearing Truro shore. The men were all off fishing. Then with Puritan energy, the wives and mothers and daughters said, "We will don our men's clothing and with their guns and muskets will parade on the hill which can be easily seen from the water. "Soon the hill was the scene of great activity, and as if in response to the proximity of an enemy, the women went through all the forms of drill under a leader. Considering that it did not dare trouble so strong a force, the vessel turned and made out to sea.

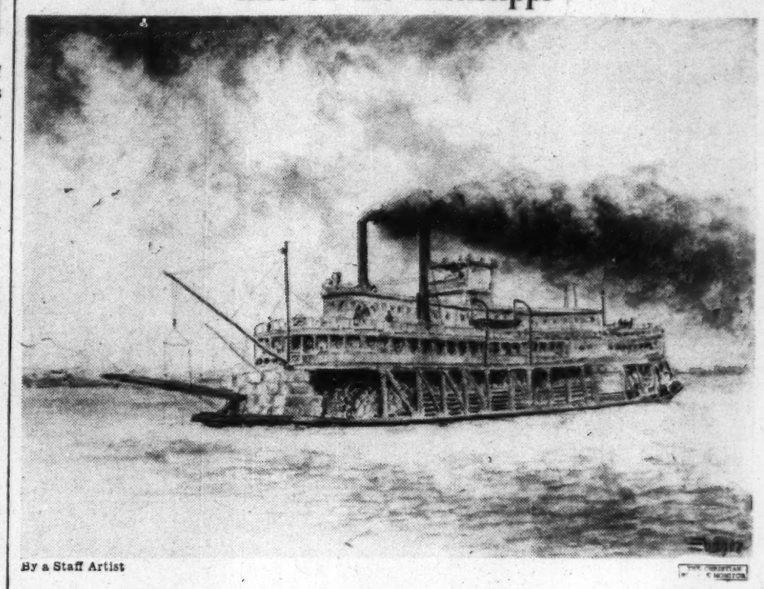
* * *

Of the women in that part of Truro assembled as if for actual warfare, one was missing. To the honor of our women the whole ninety and nine were there, but, as is usually the case, there was one black sheep. Nabby was not seen.

The women of my ancestor's family returned home and went about their regular work, yet Nabby failed to appear. It was near dark that my ancestor, with a quick thrust of his fork into the hay started to feed his cattle, when from the depths came a sound, a low moan. Digging down he found Nabby several feet beneath the covering.

So as we thrill with pride at the recollection that right here in our loved Cape Cod, lived these courageous women, the white sheep, the ninety and nine, we ask ourselves if we today would be braver than Nabby, or perhaps like Nabby be a black sheep and seek our own safety. M. M.

Life on the Mississippi



By a Staff Artist

"Steamboat Roun' de Bend"

AN INSTITUTION which has all but disappeared from the inland rivers of the United States is the packet, the combination passenger and freight boat which plied the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri for close to a century. A few of them struggled on for years after the railroads came, in the face of competition from bus, truck, and private motorcar and the newer barge lines, but recent stringent federal regulations, especially as to lifeboats and other equipment, caused all but a handful to give up their passenger licenses.

Today the once proud packets have torn out their staterooms and converted themselves either into excursion boats or miscellaneous freight carriers. There are, to be sure, one or two luxurious "floating hotels" which carry parties to the Mardi Gras or the Kentucky Derby or on vacation trips up the Tennessee to Muscle Shoals—but, these huge vessels, with their shower baths and radios and air-conditioned cabins, bear no more relation to the old river packets than the streamlined, Diesel-driven, articulated train does to the stagecoach. The intercity packets have gone; tiny, gasoline-engined sternwheelers, whose cabins have seats for less than a dozen, carry passengers to and from the remote river villages which have neither railroads nor highways. The romance and color of the latter half of the last century have all but disappeared from mid-western rivers.

* * *

I remember many a delightful journey on these "floating palaces" which were made more memorable by moonlight nights and Negro roustabouts or waiters singing to the accompaniment of guitar or banjo. Some of the older boats had a reputation for "setting a fine table." This reputation may have declined in later years, but there was a time when fresh eggs, butter, poultry, and vegetables picked up at the rural landings, along with newly caught catfish, prepared as only a black cook can prepare them; hot biscuits, and butter-milk with beads of real butter floating in it, combined to charm a smile from the grimmest countenance. And who could help reflecting cheer and geniality under the flashing grins of the friendly waiters, whose white coats set off so well the shining ebony of their friendly countenances? Some of the best lines boasted fried chicken every night and home-made ice cream!

The longest steamboat ride I ever had was from Pittsburgh to Louisville when I was a boy in my teens, and it took from Monday to Friday for the trip—as long as it takes the fastest liners to cross the Atlantic today. This was my first experience and the beginning of my river education. Theretofore I had merely known the interiors of Sunday School picnic excursion boats or ferries; now I spoke to my companions as a seasoned traveler on gilded packets.

And gilded they were! Never was there so gorgeous a vessel as the Pittsburgh-to-New Orleans packet. At the head of the double staircase, with its brass-bound treads polished twice daily by one of the black boys, were a pair of antlers, trophy of some memorable race. Perhaps, in our more sophisticated years, we might have termed these boats gaudy; but a good river packet in the old days cost from $150,000 to $200,000, and an owner could buy a lot of bright paint and shiny brass for that much money.

* * *

We youngsters on the river learned to know the packets by their whistles. We knew by the quality of their tones whether it was the Tarascon or the Tell City, the Morning Star or Southland, or merely the Sunshine or the Hiawatha, the local excursion boats. But none of them, except perhaps the Tarascon's, equaled the deep-throated bellow of the giant towboats that pushed huge tows of coal barges up and downstream to and from Pittsburgh—for "river coal" from the Pennsylvania mines dominated the trade in those days.

The object of juvenile adulation in Mark Twain's day was the pilot, who knew every sandbar and snag on the Mississippi. We along the Ohio recognized the pilot's importance, but our hero was the Captain, who wore resplendent blue and gold and a decorated cap, and who, likely enough, was a pilot in his own right. He was as a god in our awestruck eyes, for he had complete command and was, as we often knew, a kindly and gentle person, although Jovian in stature and demeanor. This impression was heightened because we gazed at him from the levee or wharf-boat while he stood above us on the top deck, calmly issuing orders to mate or pilot—a sort of "monarch of all I survey," a royal figure, indeed.

Next to the Captain in importance was the mate—usually chosen for his ability to handle roustabouts, often with picturesque language.

* * *

I never detected the undertone of sadness that Paul Robeson gave to the Negro roustabout in "Ol' Man River," but certainly the melodious singing was not exaggerated. Practically every crew was reputed to have an accomplished vocalist. This happy black boy led the singing at every landing where there was work to be done, and he was hired, it was understood, for this very purpose, as the Negroes worked better while singing. Their working songs were not the plantation songs that we heard the field hands sing. They were neither spirituals nor ditties about the wild things, but stressed the theme of the deckhand's supposed joys and sorrows on pay day in town. Humor ran throughout their laughing length. But the songs they sang in the evening, while the paddle wheels churned the yellow water, turned emerald in the twilight, were of a sweeter, more wistful type.

Those are the evenings that remain in memory. Sunset came early behind the high hills that line the stream. Then the packet would turn a bend and miraculously the day would be back. The great golden ball of the sun would be in midstream, turning the river to shiny copper and the spray off the paddle wheel to showers of jewels. Then as suddenly another bend would shut it from sight and the purple hills would envelop the river in its mantle for the night. But the black boys on the boiler deck played and sang until long after the moon was up. MALCOLM BAYLEY

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Setback for P. R."

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a "proponent of good government" this observer can hardly join wholeheartedly in your lamentations over the failure of the New York State Constitutional Convention to adopt the proportional representation system. It is hardly possible to credit proportional representation in New York City with any part of the overthrow of Tammany control, inasmuch as the fusion victories all preceded the adoption of the system in New York City. The question as to whether or not this is a manipulation-proof voting system has not been definitely answered as yet.

No doubt many New York readers of the editorial titled "Setback for P. R." will wonder whether Messrs. Quill and Quinn are the "better types of candidates" that the system is credited with attracting.

While it may be reasonable to make an occasional favorable reference to the present Administration in New York City, it certainly is not wise to credit more than a partial reform (by comparison with previous Tammany administrations). This may be a case of being damned by faint praise. In any case, instances of corruption are still in evidence. DAVID NELSON BARNES

New York

Editor's Note: It was not a question of the New York Constitutional Convention's adopting P. R., but of the Convention's usurping the power of any city to adopt P. R., to which the Monitor's editorial objected.

Souvenir Spoons

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor there was an editorial on "Souvenir Spoons" in which you say that the idea was brought from Europe by a Washington jeweler. It is my impression that the first souvenir spoons in this country were made by Daniel Low of Salem, Mass.

Daniel Low had a very successful jewelry store in Salem, and his son Seth Frederick Low, who was in the business with him, spent a vacation in Europe. When he came back he brought some souvenir spoons from different locations with him and presented to his father the idea of making some Salem souvenir spoons.

This first spoon, and its successors were made at the Durgin factory in Concord, New Hampshire, and the first advertising was a quarter page in either Harper's or the Century. I. K. A.

Rangoon and the Shive Dagon Pagoda

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Miss Marjorie Shuler writes of Rangoon. It brings back to me memories of forty years ago when I was employed by Bilstoy Line S. S. Co., Liverpool to Rangoon, of the stormy Bay of Biscay and Marseille, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.

Miss Shuler mentions the Shive Dagon Pagoda—then it had a stuffed tiger halfway up the steeple all lined with gold, which natives always told of their gods destroying. I visited at the annual Buddhist festival with several other shipmates and saw the natives praying to their stone gods. The entrance to the temples was up stone steps cut out of the hillside, and there were stalls where vendors sold dolls, colored rags, papers, and candles to be presented to the gods. We never were compelled to remove our shoes, but I was very young, and watching these people act, dance, and pray amused me. I had hard work to suppress my feelings, which I have regretted, and I hereby take the liberty to apologize to these people who treated me so kindly. Through all the years I've loved those Indians, Burmese, and Singalese for their uprightness and kindness. They have, to my mind, been suppressed for many years. But now there has come a new light, a new world, they are being recognized as efficient and competent.

I am sorry Miss Shuler missed Mandalay and its bullocks, wonderful working elephants, in their massive timber yard. They are a treat to watch, especially when the luncheon whistle blows.

Long Beach, Calif. BERT FINCH

The Wide Horizon

India's Political Impasse

By Everard C. Cotes

LONDON

HOPES of resolving the difficulties now preventing the orderly development of the British Government's much heralded constitutional reforms for India, have been raised by the comings and going of several of those intimately concerned with this highly controversial question.

The latest of these to arrive here from India is Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, last year's President of the Indian National Congress, the chief political organization in India. Another influential Indian who has recently left after a short visit here is Mr. Bullabhai Desai, leader of the Indian Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi.

A third is the Marquess Linlithgow, British Governor-General in India.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Bullabhai Desai have both denied any special authority from the Congress Party to negotiate for a settlement. Nevertheless talks the Monitor correspondent has had with them have emphasized the critical nature of the situation that has been reached.

At present the first half of the reforms scheme, namely that completed in April, 1937, has since been working far more successfully than most of those who criticized it when in the stage of incubation thought possible. This part of the plan established democratic governments in the eleven major Indian Provinces. The second half, which was to brigade those provinces with the princely states so as to constitute a central federal government is held up for lack of agreement among the elements concerned. One difficulty has been to persuade the Indian princes to come in.

* * *

These potentates, of whom there are some 600 in all, though only two or three score of them are important, each governs a particular area subject only to the suzerainty of the British Crown as represented by the Foreign Office at Delhi. Their objection is owing to the fear that they will lose their personal powers and dignity. Another and much more serious obstacle—since in the last resort the princes must accept advice tendered to them on the Crown's behalf—is to be found in the newly constituted provincial Governments, seven of which are nominees of the Indian National Congress.

This Congress—as all its leaders, including Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, who is the most influential of them all, have most emphatically declared—will have nothing to do with Federation in the shape hitherto proposed for it.

On the other hand, the British Government as now advised, is convinced that without federation of some kind, the provinces must sooner or later drift apart, in which case the entire plan for making India into a self-ruling whole would necessarily break down.

The opposition of the Congress—unlike that of the princes—cannot be officially overruled.

The problem therefore has become one of how to meet such of its objections as are reasonable. These objections are in two categories. One category concerns the adequacy of the powers to be delegated to the proposed Federal Government. The other is based upon fears lest the influence of the autocratically ruled states should swamp that of the democratic element as represented by the provinces.

* * *

Theoretically speaking neither of these objections is insuperable. The first, it is thought by many careful observers, might be met by rendering the system tentative at first. It could then be seen in practice—without permanently committing either side—in what respect if at all modification of the scheme as it now stands was desirable.

The second, it is thought, might be amenable to moves within the power of the rulers of the princely states. Such moves would have to be directed toward the gradual democratization of these units in the Federation so as to render the contrast they now present to the democratically ruled provinces less glaring than at present.

Already in theory, if not always in practice, some of the more enlightened of these princely states have introduced at least the semblance of representative institutions. They have done this by creating elected councils which at present however only have advisory powers.

The present deadlock is thus far from complete. The situation, however, is highly delicate, and anything of the nature of a settlement still far to seek.

Mirror of World Opinion

Of the People

GOVERNMENT reflects public opinion. If you want a different kind of government, you must change public opinion. The individuals who make up governments—local, state and national, know a great deal about public opinion because that is the most potent force in their careers, and over a period of time they become past masters in forming public opinion, first, because they have barometers in very frequent elections, and second, the very offices with which the people endow them give them standing in the court of public opinion. —*Public Relations*, New York.